

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

**ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION**

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

**NOVEMBER 24, 1915**



THE DAY OF REST

**Circulation over 34,000 weekly**



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What do they mean to you? Are they simply names and faces, or are they living realities? Are you taking advantage of the great store of knowledge that is being given to the world by these great minds? If you are not, you are losing the best that life has to give you. A college training does not necessarily make a man well educated. The men who have benefited their fellowmen most are those who have educated themselves. Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin. He did not have the opportunity of getting a college education, but he studied to the best of his ability the few good books that he could secure and waited for his chance, and in time his chance came. Your chance might come tomorrow. Would you be ready to take advantage of it?



H. G. Wells

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John Nicholson

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John Bright

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General Gordon

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Winnipeg, Man.

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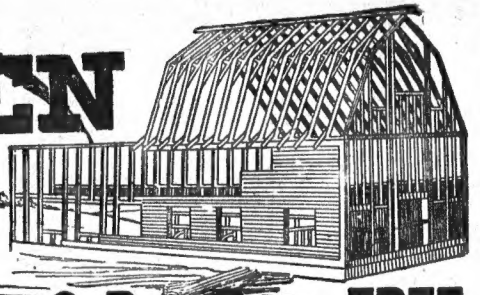
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Barn will be about..... x .....feet.

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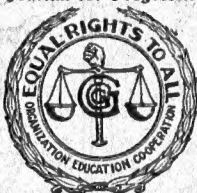
## A Pink Notice

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager  
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott  
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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## SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE MEETING

At the fifth annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, held in Regina on November 17, the directors were able to report that the farmers' company had handled 15.41 per cent. of the total marketed portion of the 1914 Saskatchewan crop. Further, their balance sheet showed, even with the poor crop and under the peculiar and rapidly fluctuating conditions resulting from the European war, a net profit on the season's trading of \$133,745.91. Out of this surplus a cash dividend of 8 per cent. has been declared and paid, 50 per cent. of the balance has been placed to elevator reserve account and \$2.00 has been added to the paid up value of each share allotted prior to 1st April, 1915.

It would be difficult to find in any business organization a better spirit, or more complete confidence between the shareholders and the management and directors, than was evidenced at this meeting. There were 213 official delegates present, but many locals had several representatives, who were admitted as visitors, but took no part in the meeting.

Under the Act of Incorporation three directors retire annually, the three this year being Dr. E. J. Barrick, J. E. Paynter and A. G. Hawkes. Nine nominations were made for the vacant positions, resulting in the re-election of the two last named gentlemen and the addition of one new name to the board, Thomas Sales, of Langham. Besides the gentlemen mentioned, the directorate for 1915-1916 includes: J. A. Maharg, president; Hon. George Langley, vice-president; Chas. A. Dunning, general manager; James Robinson, W. C. Mills and J. B. Musselman. The cordial thanks of the shareholders were given to Dr. Barrick for his services on the board.

The report of the directors will be found in full on page 9 of this issue.

## Free Wheat Demanded

During the morning the time of the meeting was taken up in hearing the directors' and financial reports, but ample opportunity was afforded during the long afternoon session for discussion on questions of policy, operation, management, and to the receiving of resolutions from locals. The delegates availed themselves freely of this opportunity, and there was much helpful discussion as to the future of the business and the directions expansion should take. Among other resolutions passed were those favoring free wheat, some form of federation of the farmers' movement in the three Western provinces and the distribution of profits on a patronage basis on street grain.

The president made reference to the death of F. W. Green, who was intimately connected with the inception of the company, as well as to the loss by death of three local secretaries during the year, O. P. Ketcheson, A. W. Linnell and Robt. Graham.

A recommendation from the directors that a donation be given to the Patriotic and Red Cross Funds was received with exceptional heartiness. A grant of \$2,000 was voted to the Patriotic Fund and \$1,000 to the Red Cross Society. During the afternoon a plea was made by an officer of the 68th Battalion for more recruits. The company is proud of its roll of honor on which are inscribed the names of 179 shareholders and 14 employees.

Following the business meeting, in the evening about 265 officials, shareholders and their friends sat down to a supper, served in the basement of the new building. An interesting toast list followed the supper.

FREE

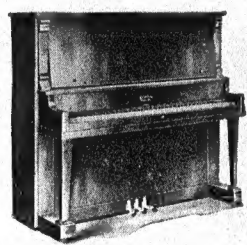
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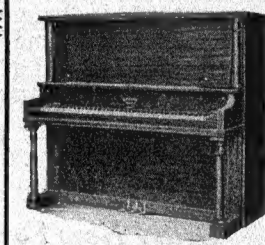
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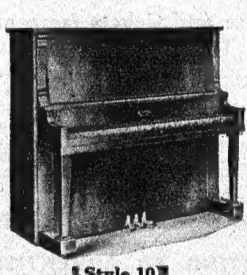
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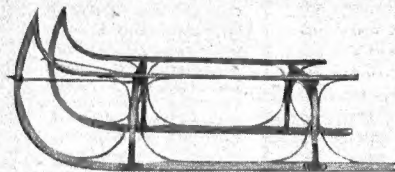
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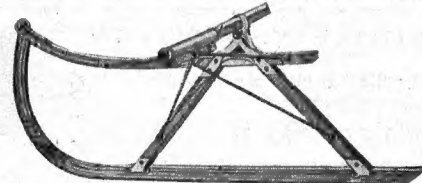


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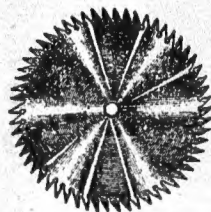
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	BRANDON—Station Building, next Prince Edward Hotel

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 24th, 1915

## ONE IN EVERY FOUR

of our subscribers is in arrears in his subscription from one to twelve months. To each and every one we have sent one notice and to some of them four notices. Every subscriber can tell from his label the month and year to which he is paid up. We are bringing our subscription list up to paid-in-advance this winter and will maintain it on that basis in the future. Twenty-six thousand have already paid in advance. We would ask as a special favor that the other nine thousand in arrears send in their \$1.50 before Christmas. Don't wait till we send several more notices. Do it now and save yourself annoyance and save us the additional expense. Help The Guide and The Guide will help you.

## FARMERS' COMPANIES PROGRESSING

Elsewhere in this issue we publish reports of the annual meetings of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company showing a profit of \$133,000, and of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company showing a profit of \$28,000. The reports of both of these companies indicate that the past year, all circumstances being considered, was a good one and that they have performed good service to the farmers in their provinces. The Saskatchewan farmers' company has from the beginning confined its activities to the handling of grain, the board of directors feeling that the grain handling problem was sufficient to occupy their best energies for at least a number of years, and on this account the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has handled the trading end of the farmers' business in that province. In Alberta, however, the Farmers' Elevator Company has handled not only grain, but also livestock and a large volume of general farm commodities. Thus it is that there are now four farmers' business organizations in the three prairie provinces following somewhat different lines, but all with the same purpose in view. The result of this difference in experience is certain to develop men capable of handling the vast and varied business operations which will be conducted by the organized farmers of these provinces in the years to come. Steadily the farmers are beginning to realize the great advantage of doing their business collectively instead of on the old individual system, so expensive and so unsatisfactory from many viewpoints. It will be noticed from the reports of these meetings that there is no difference of opinion among the farmers' business organizations as to the desirability of having the southern market opened to their wheat. The farmers of the prairie provinces who produce the wheat crop of Canada are of one mind in their demand for absolute freedom to market their wheat wherever they desire. There is absolutely not one vestige of justice in the action of the Dominion Government in refusing to grant this demand of the wheat growers. As we have pointed out in the past, however, the only way by which the farmers will secure justice which they demand is by making their claims felt in the House of Commons. Another important feature of the meeting of the Saskatchewan and Alberta farmers' companies was the unanimity of opinion that the farmers' business organizations of the three provinces should unite their efforts for the mutual benefit of the farmers of the West. It will require a great deal of work and the exercise of careful judgment on the part of the men entrusted with the direction of these farmers' business organizations to work out a plan of union or federation by which the great buying and selling power of the farmers of this country can be used in reducing the cost of what they have to buy and bringing larger returns for

what they have to sell. But it is not an impossible task and the experience of the past few years has shown clearly that the Western farmers are capable of working together. The report of the Saskatchewan and Alberta farmers' companies indicates clearly that the experimental stage is past and that they will go forward to greater expansion and greater success and will render greater service to the farmers in their provinces.

## COMMERCE AND FARMING

As we pointed out last week, there are great possibilities in the conferences which have been arranged for between the organized farmers and the organized business interests of Western Canada. Conferences so constituted represent practically every important interest in this country and upon matters of common interest, and there are a great number of them, representatives of these interests should be able to bring about very considerable improvements in business methods, not only on the part of the farmers, but also on the part of the business interests as well. As we pointed out last week, it will be necessary to make compromises on both sides if the long standing antagonism is to be eliminated. Possibly it is natural that The Guide should see the farmers' viewpoint rather more clearly than that of the business men. There is, however, a very wide difference between the fundamental principles upon which the farmers and the business interests conduct their operations. This difference must be clearly understood in order to arrive at any fair appreciation of the problems which will be dealt with at these conferences.

The farmer produces his crop in entire ignorance of the price which he is to receive for it. He places it on the open market in competition with all the rest of the world and subject to speculative influences as well as the laws of supply and demand. There is no legislation, and no possibility of legislation, which would ensure the farmer receiving more than the competitive price for his products and the organized farmers have never asked for such legislation. This being the case, the only possibility of the farmers ensuring to themselves a fair margin of profit on the returns from their labor is to bring the cost of production down to the lowest possible point, and at the same time to secure the utmost freedom in the marketing of their products.

With the majority of the business interests represented in these conferences the conditions which they face are almost the exact reverse of those with which the farmers have to contend. The railway companies have received from the public treasury almost sufficient money, or the equivalent of money, to build their entire lines. In spite of the railway commission there is practically no restriction on the price which they charge for their service and there is no outside competition. The manufacturers fix their own selling prices, and in addition they have special legislation which enables them to charge very much more than they would be able to charge if they were forced to face competition from every quarter of the globe as the farmers are compelled to do. The bankers also have the advantage of special legislation which practically eliminates all competition and they have their own powerful organization which regulates the rate of interest they will pay on deposits as well as the rate of interest they will charge on loans and other banking services. Practically every other business interest has one or more of these outstanding advantages which protect them from world competition and bring to them in some way special legislative advantage.

This brief outline, we believe, fairly and

without bias illustrates the vast difference in the basis on which the business of commerce and the business of farming is conducted in this country. And it is only by a clear understanding of these differences that the conference between the farmers and the business men will be able to reach important conclusions on big questions. Politically the farmers in Western Canada have never had any influence in the federal field because they have divided their votes between the two old parties. On the other hand, the organized business men of Canada have had great political influence because they have been wise enough to hold together and dominate both political parties so that they stand to gain no matter which party is in power. Until recent years the farmers have never had any important influence in business matters, but thru the development of their own organizations they are now becoming a big factor in the business world and the prospect is that in the near future they will also become a factor in politics. This year the farmers are prosperous owing to circumstances over which they have no control. But this year cannot be taken as a basis upon which to conduct business negotiations as the close of the war will see normal conditions resume. However, as we stated before, we think it is a splendid move in the right direction for the farmers and the business interests to get together and get a better understanding of the viewpoint of each other, and when this is accomplished we have no doubt that there will follow great benefits to every interest in this country.

## CANADIAN SHELL GRAFTERS

The public are entitled to know the real facts with regard to the immense profits which certain Canadian manufacturers are alleged to have made out of shell contracts for the Imperial Government. Ever since the production of munitions of war in private plants was commenced in Canada a month or two after the outbreak of war, the shell manufacturers have been patting themselves on the back and telling the people how patriotic they are in undertaking this work on behalf of the grand old flag and the cause of the Allies. It is charged, however, that under cover of all this patriotic enthusiasm the shell manufacturers have been robbing the Imperial Government by charging three or four times the proper price for the work which they have done. Practically all of the work that has been done in the manufacture of shells in Canada has been carried out in plants ordinarily used for other purposes, such as railway shops, iron works, machine shops and other plants where steel is used. The organization of these plants, the awarding of contracts, the instruction of manufacturers and the inspection of the output was entrusted to the Dominion Shell Committee appointed in September, 1914, at a meeting called by the Minister of Militia. This committee was composed of General Bertram, of the Canada Tool Co., Dundas, Ont. (chairman); Hon. Col. Thos. Cantley, general manager of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., first vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Geo. W. Watts, of Toronto; E. Carnegie, of Welland; General T. Benson, master-general of ordnance; J. W. Borden, chief accountant and paymaster-general; Col. Harston and Col. Lafferty, the latter four representing the militia department. Under the arrangements made by the committee different plants did different parts of the work and no private plant in Canada produced complete shells. Prices for the work were fixed by the committee after negotiation with the manufacturers, and in the words of General Bertram in an address at the annual



meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, "it was decided to eliminate unhealthy competition by paying a uniform price for the same article." It has been charged that for machining a certain type of shell the committee paid \$5.15 when the job could be done profitably for \$1.00. The price of this work was afterwards reduced to \$2.90, but that is still considered much too high. Another charge is that very large profits were made by subcontracting, and it is said that the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., of which Senator Curry, an ex-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is president, made about \$20,000,000 by subletting orders for shells to the value of over \$60,000,000. This charge is not made by any irresponsible person, but by the Wall Street Journal, a well informed United States financial publication. Some members of the committee secured contracts for the companies with which they are connected and criticism on this point and a visit to Canada of D. A. Thomas, the representative of Lloyd George, was followed by the announcement that the committee was being re-organized and that lower prices would rule in the future. There certainly should be a thorough public investigation of this matter. If it is true that Canadian shell manufacturers have been robbing the British treasury of millions of dollars in these ways they are guilty of assisting the enemy and no punishment would be too severe for them. They belong to the plutocratic class that has always claimed for itself a monopoly of patriotic sentiment, and if they are guilty of what is charged against them their disgrace is all the deeper. Perhaps these charges are not true and if so the manufacturers should be given an opportunity to prove their honesty. Let the public have the facts and let all concerned take the consequences.

There seem to be quite a number of people in Toronto and Montreal who think that this

war was brought on for the special purpose of increasing their bank account.

### SIFTON'S HORSE DEAL

When Clifford Sifton, the wellknown Canadian ex-minister of the interior, received a knighthood last New Year's day many people who remembered his unsavory political career wondered what he had done to secure the honor. A recent law suit, perhaps, provides the explanation. Sir Clifford it appears secured a contract from the French government to supply remounts for the war, and by buying horses in the north-western states for \$200 each and delivering them in France at \$300 he made a profit which he claims was \$100,000, but which his confidential secretary says amounted to \$300,000. Some of the facts connected with the deal came out in a suit brought by Sir Clifford's secretary, Percy Shaver, who claimed that he was a partner in the deal with Sir Clifford's son, Major J. W. Sifton. It was established that Shaver and J. W. Sifton were business partners while Sir Clifford declared that this deal was his own, but that he allowed it to be carried out in his son's name in order to teach the young man business and also to save himself from inconvenience. The case had not proceeded very far, however, when it was settled out of court and it was announced that the Siftons had agreed to pay Mr. Shaver \$20,000 in settlement. People who would have liked to learn something of Sifton's methods were greatly disappointed by the early termination of the suit. The last thing that occurred before Sir Clifford threw up the sponge was the filing by Shaver's counsel of copies of letters which had passed between the Siftons and the originals of which had been destroyed. Shaver said that he made copies of these letters for use in the law suit. What revelations would have been made by the reading of these

letters in court will never be known. The settlement of the case kept them secret.

Reports from all directions indicate that there will be a great shortage of wool for some years to come. This shortage is easily understood when conditions are realized. The peasant and working population of Britain, France and Russia, as well as the other warring countries, in times of peace have mighty few woollen clothes. It is estimated that they have one suit of woollen clothes in four or five years and one overcoat in seven or eight years. As soon, however, as they become soldiers they have several complete suits of woollen clothing every year. Considering that there are now upwards of 20,000,000 soldiers under arms, it is easy to understand that the demand for woollen clothing has increased by many fold and that the longer the war continues, the greater will be the shortage of wool and the higher the price. Woollen clothing is becoming more expensive in Canada and the United States at the present time. These facts should greatly stimulate the sheep industry in Canada.

Yes, we have noticed the attacks of the Calgary paper which represents the interests opposed to the farmers, and we have noticed also from time to time vicious attacks from other journals both east and west. If we gave space and attention to these attacks we would have no space left for more important problems. The greater success the organized farmers make in the conduct of their own business the more vicious will become the attacks of the organs of the crooked politicians and the privileged interests. The interests which dictate these journalistic attacks on The Guide and the organized farmers realize that the day of their graft and plunder is drawing to a close. This accounts for their wild and unreasonable rage.



SWAT THE FLIES FIRST



# The Year of Plenty

*Some Observations from Experimental Work at the Saskatchewan Agricultural College*

By Prof. John Bracken, University of Saskatchewan

A year ago in the pages of The Guide we made some observations from our work in 1914, "the year of drought." During 1915 conditions have been very different from last year and instead of a partial failure, Saskatchewan has harvested the heaviest crop she has ever grown, and curiously enough the largest yields are reported from last year's drought stricken area. In this region, viz., western and south-western Saskatchewan, enormous returns have been secured. Even the poorest preparation of the land has responded liberally. It is true that not all portions of the province have been equally fortunate, yet in no part from which reports have come has there been less than an average return from land fairly well prepared.

From extreme drought to copious precipitation, from doubt and despair to faith and optimism, in a single year—this expresses briefly the situation in what has been considered the "dry" part of the province. Good farming has as usual produced large returns, but in many cases not more than less orthodox methods. Indeed, in a few cases relatively poor practices have resulted in large yields. Fall and spring plowing have responded better than usual, in some instances more than fallow.

This year in many places all signs have failed and the miraculous has happened. The heavy rains which did not come last June fell in September and October and left the soil in splendid condition. The spring opened up early and permitted sufficient tillage and perfect seeding conditions. High winds worked serious havoc on drifting soils. Nevertheless the crop started well, but was seriously frozen over large areas as late as June 16. With these frosts bright prospects were shattered and high hopes sunk into the background. But later the rains came and the crops grew vigorously. Still the weather was cool and the crop was late. It would not ripen before the average date of our first early fall frost! And again the grain and commercial interests waited in suspense. But nature was kind in all save a few instances and the crop which went thru so many vicissitudes was brought to maturity by timely warm weather in August.

Our hopes were achieved. But the crop tho harvested was not yet saved. Fall rains, again unusual, delayed threshing and caused considerable injury from weathering and some from sprouting. Some of the crop, unless the fall remains open till well on into November, may not be threshed this season.

Under these unusual conditions the best crop we have ever grown has been harvested and much interesting data has been secured. The following are some of the general observations made on the many crops and experiments under test at Saskatoon during this peculiar season.

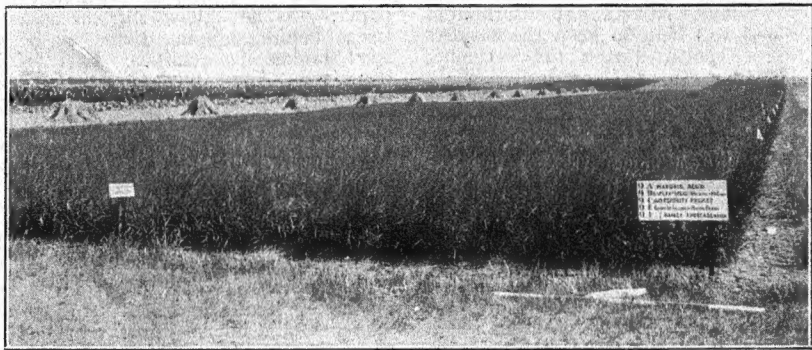
## Soil Drifting

During the long open fall season of 1914, in which the harvest was all well cared for and much fall plowing and other

tillage work done, the heaviest late rains we have ever experienced fell. This spring the season opened up early and furnished almost perfect seeding conditions. But just as the early crops were well above ground heavy winds arose and we experienced for several days very serious damage from soil drifting. The fallow suffered the worst of all, and the better the fallow the worse it blew. Well worked potato and root ground suffered rather less, fall and spring plowing blew very little and breaking none, except on very light soils. For a time it seemed as tho some of the land from which the soil covering the seed had blown away leaving the young plants clinging to the soil by slender threadlike roots would have to be resown. But shortly after the wind ceased, timely rains aided in a partial recovery and resowing was attempted only in the worst cases. A piece of corn ground that had been well worked and blew badly and looked at one time as tho portions of it should be resown, eventually yielded 47 bushels of wheat per acre with no treatment other than harrowing. It was observed that sod land and all areas where volunteer plants had grown suffered least of all, and soils carrying winter crops such as rye were of course uninjured.

## Effect of Late Spring Frosts

At different times as late as June 16 severe spring frosts were recorded. On June 5 a frost of four degrees cut corn and potatoes to the ground, injured swedes and mangles slightly, touched the leaves of alfalfa and sweet clover, but left carrots



The fertility block. Six crops sown across twenty-one differently fertilized plots.

unhurt. Barley and oats were seriously injured, wheat very much hurt, spring rye touched, but winter rye showed no bad effects of the frost. Well developed flax was uninjured, but small areas of young plants in low places in the field were frozen and did not come on afterwards. Perennial grasses were not hurt. Among garden vegetables, cabbage, radish, lettuce and carrots escaped, but tomatoes, beans, potatoes and corn were frozen to the ground.

Most of the crop revived after this frost,

but tomatoes and some of the flax perished. Corn was thinned out. The cereals all recovered. Marquis and Prelude wheat suffered much more than Red Fife. Speltz was practically un-

the lack of heat is probably the cause of the lower returns from these crops on fallow. This applies particularly to corn which is a warm climate crop.

The following are a few of the yields



Some of the varieties of roots

injured. Kubanka, a durum wheat, was also very little hurt.

On the night of June 15 a temperature of six degrees cut down the corn that survived the former frost and the potatoes which had in the meantime come on again. No noticeable injury to flax, wheat, oats, barley or rye could be detected, altho the frost was heavier than the former one. The leaves of turnips were touched and a

from the eighty different rotations under test this year:—

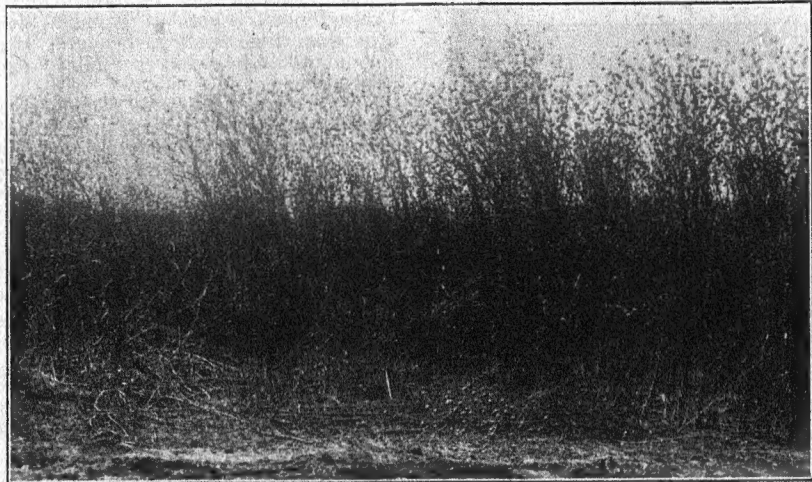
Wheat after Wheat	24 bus. 51 lbs.
" " Flax	27 bus. 53 lbs.
" " Pease	32 bus. 7 lbs.
" " Roots and Potatoes	33 bus. 25 lbs.
" " Corn	34 bus. 44 lbs.
" " Fallow	38 bus. 32½ lbs.
Oats after Wheat	68 bus. 13 lbs.
" " Flax	66 bus. 31 lbs.
" " Pease	63 bus. 33 lbs.
" " Roots and Potatoes	68 bus. 13 lbs.
" " Corn	69 bus. 29 lbs.
" " Fallow	81 bus. 21 lbs.
Barley after Wheat	29 bus. 45½ lbs.
" " Flax	31 bus. 37 lbs.
" " Pease	30 bus. 10 lbs.
" " Roots and Potatoes	31 bus. 12 lbs.
" " Corn	36 bus. 47 lbs.
" " Fallow	38 bus. 13½ lbs.
Flax after Wheat	19 bus. 27 lbs.
" " Flax	18 bus. 15 lbs.
" " Pease	23 bus. 38½ lbs.
" " Roots and Potatoes	22 bus. 23½ lbs.
" " Corn	26 bus. 28 lbs.
" " Fallow	21 bus. 36½ lbs.
Spring Rye after Wheat	24 bus. 38½ lbs.
" " Flax	31 bus. 5½ lbs.
" " Pease	30 bus. 15½ lbs.
" " Roots and Potatoes	32 bus. 33½ lbs.
" " Corn	32 bus. 12½ lbs.
" " Fallow	34 bus. 11½ lbs.
Potatoes after Wheat	158 bus. 4½ lbs.
" " Flax	222 bus. 58 lbs.
" " Pease	242 bus. 40 lbs.
" " Roots and Potatoes	231 bus. 31½ lbs.
" " Corn	272 bus. 11½ lbs.
" " Fallow	244 bus. 50 lbs.
Corn after Wheat	14907 lbs.
" " Flax	22121 lbs.
" " Pease	26379 lbs.
" " Roots and Potatoes	22936 lbs.
" " Corn	29093 lbs.
" " Fallow	14650 lbs.
Millet after Wheat	5841 lbs.
" " Flax	5648 lbs.
" " Pease	5921 lbs.
" " Roots and Potatoes	5947 lbs.
" " Corn	6097 lbs.
" " Fallow	6246 lbs.

## Tillage of Stubble Land

Among eleven differently cultivated plots of wheat stubble the one that was burned in the spring and double disked, packed and harrowed returned more net profit than any other and yielded more bushels per acre than any other treatment except early shallow fall plowing that was well worked down. This statement applies to the effect of this tillage on the yield of each of six different crops, wheat, oats, barley, rape, potatoes and corn.

Fall plowing, due probably to the unusual late fall rains of last year, produced

Continued on Page 26



Flax after flax in the rotation project, showing results of flax canker



# Practical Poultry Problems

By M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry  
Manitoba Agricultural College

## PREPARING TURKEYS FOR MARKET

But little need be said in this article on the general care of turkeys during the summer and early fall. It is the purpose here to give an outline of the methods to follow in preparing and marketing those turkeys which you have on your farm now. Since there is a shortage of turkeys this year, it is important that those that will be sold go on the market in the best finished condition. With the high prices prevailing this season, every pound of turkey counts. The price of feed is quite low and every turkey sold should be in the best of condition and the weight brought up to the highest point.

On practically all farms turkeys are allowed free range during the entire summer season, and under those conditions they pick up thousands of grasshoppers and other insects. They get practically their own living. Later in the season there is a large amount of waste grain which they pick up roaming over the fields of cut grain or stubble. Under such conditions but very little extra feeding will be required until three or four weeks previous to marketing. Up to this time an extra feed of grain when they come up at night will put them in such shape that but very little finishing will be required.

### The Finishing Process

The process of finishing may be started early in the fall by giving a feed of grain at night time and morning and gradually increasing the quantity until they will get all they will eat up clean twice a day. This should be followed up with two to four weeks of special fattening.

Now is the time to get ready for the Christmas trade in turkeys. Between Thanksgiving and Christmas is the proper time to market. This season but a comparatively small portion of the turkey crop was marketed for the Thanksgiving trade. The farmers were busy with harvesting and threshing operations, but now that the season is pretty well advanced and other farm operations are nearing completion, the poultry is beginning to receive its "annual look over" for suitable market stock. In doing this do not be satisfied with merely selling off what you have, but first fatten them properly, starting as outlined above. By making a start now your turkeys will be put in good condition in plenty of time for the regular holiday trade. When turkeys have had good summer care they may not require any special fattening at all, but usually the process of fattening will cause them to put on a layer of fat right next to the skin all over the back and part of the breast and also internally, thus making far better roasting.

### Crates or Pens

Turkeys may be fattened in regular fattening crates similar to those used for chickens, only larger, or they may be fattened in pens. For ordinary farm conditions I would advise the latter method. Any out-building may be used and the turkeys should be put in in flocks of 20 or 25. Do not overcrowd—that is, put too many in a flock—as overcrowding will mean colds, and roup naturally follows. If the shed or pen in which they are fattened can be darkened it will be all the better, as they will be quieter and more contented in their confinement and consequently make better gains than in an open, well lighted place. In feeding I would start them slowly on a ration made out of two parts of oats, one of barley, finely ground up, and adding one part of shorts. Sifting out the oat and barley hulls will make a finer mash, and adding one part of chopped wheat instead of the shorts would be alright, too, as this will make it an all-farm ration. Add buttermilk or sour milk to this to make it a batter that will pour nicely. A good practice also is to add a quantity of boiled potatoes mashed fine. Boiled carrots or boiled turnips will also do, altho they are not as fattening as the potatoes. Two feeds a day should be given and the amount

It will pay all poultry keepers to read carefully the articles on this page. The writer is recognized as an expert on poultry matters and has had years of experience under Western conditions. For a number of years dissatisfaction has been experienced among farmers as to the state of the poultry market. It is claimed, with a great deal of reason, that the prices paid for farm poultry have been altogether too low. Prof. Herner here outlines a plan whereby this, one of the sidelines of the farming business, can be made profitable. What do you think of the scheme? The Guide believes that a very profitable discussion should arise out of this important question and will be glad to publish the views of any readers concerning this matter.

given at first should be comparatively small, but gradually increased so that at the end of five or six days they will get all they will eat up clean in half an hour or so. Do not feed in pails, but in a V-shaped trough, about 4 inches deep and long enough to allow the whole pen of birds to eat without scrambling for the feed. The fattening process always makes a plumper and fatter carcass. By feeding tallow the carcass can be made whiter. An ounce per bird once a day for the last ten days would be sufficient. Where milk is not available to mix with the mash, water can be used and then you should add about five to ten per cent. of beef scrap to the mash. Boiled liver or other meat offal would also answer the purpose. Corn is a very good fattening food and can be used in a ration the same as barley or equal parts of oats, corn and wheat chopped fine. In the United States where corn is the leading cereal it is used almost exclusively as a grain for fattening turkeys. The yellow varieties always have a tendency to produce a yellow fleshed carcass. Corn-fed turkeys or chickens can always be detected on our markets by their yellow flesh and fat. A small quantity of crushed charcoal should be added to the ration every few days, as it acts as an absorbent of gases and will help to keep the turkeys in better health during the fattening period. Turkeys are naturally of a roaming disposition and confinement is likely to tell on them more than on chickens, which is also another reason why the pens should be darkened. Do not attempt to fatten turkeys on whole grain during the fattening period or in the finishing off process, as they will not make as economic gains as with the mash.

### Killing and Plucking

After they are properly fattened, which should not take longer than three weeks, they should be starved 24 hours before killing. Kill by bleeding and sticking. Never kill a turkey by dislocating the neck, as it renders a turkey carcass even more unsightly than a chicken. Never scald a turkey. Always dry pluck while it is still bleeding. Pluck the carcass clean unless your dealer gives you special plucking instructions. Suspend the carcass by its feet in a cool place so that the animal heat may all escape—this is important. There is always more danger with turkeys than with chickens in this respect, as there is a bigger bulk of meat which will retain the animal heat for a longer time than a chicken. If turkeys are packed before they are properly air

cooled the carcass will commence to "peel," turn blue and become slimy and slippery to the touch.

There are various ways of dressing and trussing turkeys, but usually the best plan is to ask your dealer for instructions on these points. Some fancy markets prefer the tail feathers left on the carcass as well as a small patch over the back and the hip bones. The latter is done presumably so that the carcass will not be bruised by rubbing against another in transit. Some dealers also wish to have all the feathers except the large ones left on the wings from the last joint to the tips. These points are all right where the carcasses are intended for immediate consumption, but when the stuff goes into cold storage the fewer feathers left on the eatable portion of the carcass the better, as the feathers are usually warmer than the rest of the carcass, hence they absorb the moisture and become moldy and will taint the meat. Turkeys usually show off best by simply pulling the legs straight away from the carcass instead of tying them up close to the breast bone. The latter method is quite difficult to follow on account of the size or bulk of the carcass. The heads should be wrapped in brown paper. Do not allow the carcasses to freeze before shipping them, as it will spoil the keeping qualities. Pack tightly in a paper-lined box of the following size: 24 in. x 19 in. x 11 in. One-half inch stuff for sides, bottom and top and ¾ in. material for ends. Such a box holds 12 turkeys. Boxes holding 100 to 150 pounds are usually the best.

### TO ASSIST POULTRY PRODUCTION

It has been clearly demonstrated by work that we have carried on in poultry production and fattening at the Manitoba Agricultural College during the last two years that our farmers are losing money on their poultry by not fattening it first. Last year we purchased upwards of 500 farm chickens and fattened them for a few weeks and then killed them. In every instance good gains were made, a more desirable chicken produced and a better price received. This season, while we have only started our work, still so far the results are even better than last year. The work this year is of a co-operative nature as we are simply aiding the farmers to prepare and market his product. The first lot of thirty-five chickens weighed 148 pounds when they were sent in and after being fattened for fifteen days they weighed 174 pounds. They were worth 14 cents a pound when

sent in or a total of \$20.72. They dressed 150½ pounds and sold for from 20 to 24 cents a pound or a total of \$35.72. While these prices will not prevail all fall, still the spread in price will be somewhat similar to this and the venture is entirely successful from a business standpoint. Such being the case we believe that this idea can be worked out on a larger scale than we are conducting it now. We are convinced that our farmers could, by uniting and co-operating, do all the work themselves on an extensive scale.

Under the present system but few farmers fatten thin poultry and each one ships independent of the other. This fattening work is now conducted by the college and even if that plant runs at full capacity from now till the New Year only a small fraction of the entire season's poultry crop of this province can be handled. The present plan or scheme should be enlarged upon and fattening stations opened up in various parts of this province where all the chickens from each district could be brought into the nearest fattening station and there prepared for market. Such a scheme might be fostered and developed by the department of agriculture, but it rightly belongs to the farmers who themselves should go ahead and put up their own stations under qualified directions or supervision. A number of farmers in each district could join together and organize a Poultry Producers' Association or one of any other name. A few districts could then get together and select a central point and then rent a building and equip it for fattening work. The scheme can be self supporting and is quite feasible in every respect. Each station could turn out upwards of 5,000 chickens each fall, which should, roughly speaking, show a profit to the farmers of from 12 to 20 cents a chicken. Eight or ten stations situated at convenient points thruout the province could handle practically seventy-five per cent. of the season's chicken crop.

We are strongly advocating the adoption of this system and firmly believe it is the best solution for the improvement of the present conditions in the dressed poultry trade. Instead of each farmer putting in his own fattening outfit he would help the others to put one in for the entire community and in that way the true spirit of co-operation could be worked out.

### Produce a Uniform Product

This system would do away with the unsatisfactory prices which so many farmers claim are being paid now. Farmers have it in their own hands to control the entire situation. All that is needed is to get together on the question. If farmers would all co-operate in fattening their poultry the entire output from all the fattening stations would be uniform in quality and the best prices could be secured. All the poultry should be fattened, killed and dressed at each station and then shipped into a central receiving station there to be classified and graded. Then all dealers who wanted milk fed, crate fattened chickens would have to pay the same price. All farmers would receive a uniform price for their poultry which would be paid for on the basis of quality. Then, too, the cost of marketing would be considerably less than where chickens are marketed alive. Dressed poultry goes at a much lower rate than live poultry, hence a large amount would be saved each fall by marketing chickens in this way.

This work is largely of a commercial nature and since it has been clearly demonstrated that the scheme is workable, we think that the farmers themselves should take hold of it rather than the government. All that is needed is capable organization to float the project and the hearty support and co-operation of those interested in poultry. As far as we are personally concerned we will gladly support and co-operate with any propaganda of this nature which will mean so much to the poultry industry. Doubtless those in charge of poultry work in other provinces where similar conditions prevail, would also aid any movement coming from the farmers interested in better poultry keeping.



PROFESSOR HERNER



Bulk exhibit of dressed turkeys at the Brandon Dressed Poultry Show



# Saskatchewan Company's Success

*Below is the Report of the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited, presented to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders held at Regina on November 17, by the President, J. A. Maharg*

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the report of your board of directors in connection with the fourth year's business of the company, which ended on July 31, 1915, and has to do with the handling of the 1914 crop.

The handling of the 1914 Saskatchewan crop by the co-operative elevator system provided a greater test of the principles upon which the system was founded than any previous crop handled by the company. Many of the company's elevators are situated in districts where no crop was produced, and many others in districts where there was really not sufficient grain to market to justify opening the elevators. It is safe to say that no company whose local units were independent of each other financially could have stood the test of last year's experience, but the

handled by the company increased. The proportions handled by the company during the period of its existence are as follows:—

1911 crop.....	3.16 per cent.
1912 crop.....	9.78 per cent.
1913 crop.....	12.39 per cent.
1914 crop.....	15.41 per cent.

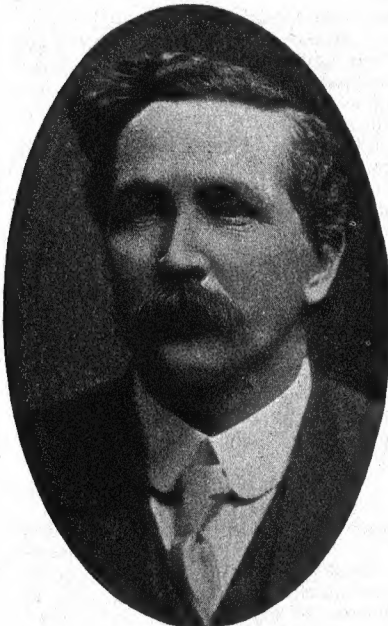
The drought in many districts, referred to above, made it necessary for the company to arrange for the transportation of feed and seed from those districts where a good crop was secured to districts in which feed and seed were needed. This work was carried on thru the co-operation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and approximately 150,000 bushels were shipped into districts which had no crop. By reason of the co-operation of the Grain Growers' Association with the company, it was possible to sell this grain at a lower price than it could be procured at from any other source.

During the 1914 grain season 210 elevators were operated by the company.

At a large number of points it was very difficult to arrange the length of time for which the elevator should be kept open for business. In many cases, thru the dried out area, the line elevators did not open for business at all, and in those cases where the shareholders of the company had but a little grain to market it was felt necessary to open the elevator for a short time at any rate, in order to make it possible for the farmers to sell what they had. Of course, the operation at these points was conducted at a loss; indeed, even at the five points where the elevators were not opened for business the result was a loss, inasmuch as the fixed charges on our elevators go on whether or not they are operated. In some cases difficulty was experienced with local boards as to the length of time the elevators should be kept open for business when there was very little grain offered, and while endeavoring to meet the wishes of the local people as far as possible, nevertheless it was felt that the principle of co-operation as between locals of the

company should not be stretched to mean that an unprofitable elevator should be kept open for an indefinite length of time.

Owing to the smaller volume of production, also, the company's method of training operators, mentioned in previous reports, was seriously interfered with. While it is true that 77 elevators were kept open for the whole year, yet this number placed beside the total number operated by the company illustrates the fact that it was not possible to keep the permanent staff of the operating department up to that point which we believe necessary in order to maintain continuous efficiency from year to year. A number of the employees of this department, also, enlisted for active service, and for these reasons it was very difficult to apply to the same extent the training



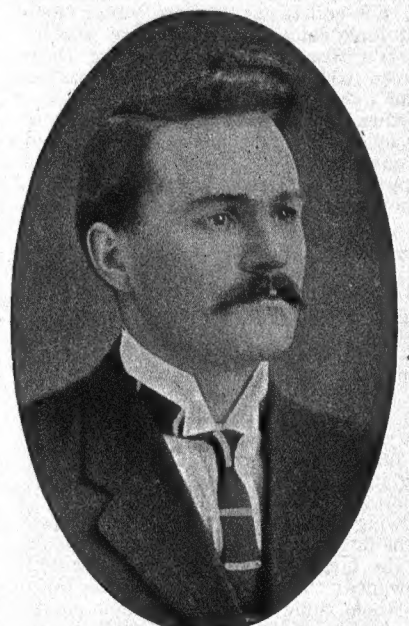
J. A. MAHARG  
President, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

co-operative feature of the company's organization, which provides a link binding all locals together so that locals doing an unprofitable business in any season are helped and carried over by locals doing a good business, enables us to overcome the difficulties of a season like that of 1914, which would have been fatal in many instances to locally owned and controlled farmers' enterprises. The experience of 1914 amply justified the principles laid down by the farmers of the co-operative elevator scheme—that each shareholder should have a financial interest, not in his own local, but in the whole company, and that locals, instead of being independent of each other, should be interdependent thru a system of central management.

As a consequence of the drought which existed in many districts, the company, in spite of an increase in the number of elevators, did not handle as much grain in the season of 1914 as in the previous season. Not only was there a smaller volume of grain produced, but as a consequence of that fact, competition for the handling of the small volume was greater, and the milling companies especially, who are always in a position to offer higher prices for the quantity required for milling, by reason of their control of the price of flour, provided particularly strenuous competition for this company at many points. There are delegates present at this meeting who know of milling companies, and those of the line companies who are associated with milling companies, giving No. 1 Northern grade for wheat which would not actually grade by the government inspectors any better than No. 3 or No. 4. Indeed, at many of our stations our competitors graded everything No. 1 Northern, regardless of its real quality. In spite of these conditions, it is a pleasure to be able to report that the percentage of the marketed portion of Saskatchewan's crop

## SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, as at JULY 31, 1915

Dr.		
To Dividend at 8 per cent. on all shares allotted prior to April 1, 1914, being shares Nos. 1 to 33,676 inclusive		\$ 27,860.88
" Elevator Reserve Account (under Clause 4, Section 20 of the Act of Incorporation)		128,660.36
" Amount added to paid up portion of shares at the rate of \$3 per share on all shares allotted prior to April 1, 1914, being shares Nos. 1 to 33,676 inclusive		101,028.00
" Reserve Account		27,632.37
" Interest on Loans from the Government of Saskatchewan		75,282.38
" Depreciation of Elevators, Office Furniture and Fixtures		45,189.00
" Organization Expenses written off	1912	\$5,505.03
	1913	5,546.99
		11,052.02
" Donations		4,910.00
" Annual General Meeting Expenses		3,410.35
" Directors' Fees and Expenses		844.70
" Printing, Stationery, General Expenses, etc.		1,344.54
" Bank Charges on Dividend Warrants		373.67
" Staff Picnic		203.00
" Commission on Shares		37.00
" Balance, being Profit, carried down to Balance Sheet		133,745.91
		\$561,574.18
Cr.		
By Balance brought forward from last year's account		\$285,181.61
" Net Profit on Elevator Trading after deducting all charges, including cost of management, salaries, interest, legal expenses, insurance, printing, stationery and \$13,945.10 for maintenance and repairs of Elevators, of the Operating Department		137,421.55
" Net Profit on Commission and Track trading after deducting all charges, including cost of management, salaries, taxes, printing, stationery and dues, at Winnipeg Office		133,288.70
" Net Profit on Office Building Account, after deducting all charges, including interest and insurance		840.45
" Interest		4,578.44
" Transfer Fees		120.00
" Miscellaneous Receipts		143.43
		\$561,574.18



C. S. DUNNING  
General Manager, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

## DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT, as at JULY 31, 1915

Dr.		
To Balance carried forward to 1915-16		\$117,800.00
		\$117,800.00
Cr.		
By Balance brought forward from 1913-14		\$ 74,800.00
" Depreciation of Elevators		43,000.00
		\$117,800.00

## BALANCE SHEET, as at JULY 31, 1915

ASSETS		
<b>Fixed Assets:</b>		
Elevators		\$1,745,881.55
Freehold Lands and Office Building		120,217.90
Office Furniture and Fixtures		5,046.86
Investments		11,200.00
<b>Current Assets:</b>		
Stocks as per Schedule		9,468.93
Cash at Banks, Locals' Paymasters and Office		615,120.50
Bills Receivable		2,385.80
Accounts Receivable		4,017.10
Advances on Bills of Lading		40,944.09
<b>Deferred Charges:</b>		
Unexpired Insurance and Telegraphic Service, etc.		26,198.97
Organization Costs		12,997.92
		\$2,593,479.62
LIABILITIES		
<b>Liabilities to the Government of Saskatchewan:</b>		
Government of Saskatchewan		\$1,569,808.92
Loan		\$1,506,237.18
Interest Accrued		63,571.74
<b>Liabilities to the Public:</b>		
Accounts Payable		2,845.73
Outstanding Cash Grain Tickets and Settlements		82,259.54
Taxes Accrued		13,766.55
<b>Liabilities to the Shareholders:</b>		
Share Capital Authorized		\$2,250,000.00
Share Capital Subscribed—40,853 shares at \$50.00 each		\$2,042,650.00
Share Capital Paid Up, at 1st April, 1915	484,674.00	503,116.50
Additional Shares at 31st July, 1915	18,442.50	
Unclaimed Dividends		1,102.38
Reserves		286,834.09
Elevator Reserve	251,773.14	
Reserve Account	35,060.95	
Profit for Year Ended July 31, 1915, Brought Down		133,745.91
		\$2,593,479.62

I have examined the Books and Accounts of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, for the financial period ended 31st July, 1915, and hereby certify that in my opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs. The Grain Stocks shown on the Balance Sheet have been certified as correct by the General Superintendent of the Operating Department and countersigned by the General Manager. All my requirements as Auditor have been complied with.

G. L. HOPKINS,  
Provincial Auditor.

methods which have been followed in previous years in connection with this department's operations. The divisional method of supervision adopted for the 1913 crop has been continued with success, and there is now no doubt that the continuous expansion of the number of elevators operated by the company will be amply taken care of by means of the divisional principle applied in the operating department. The operating department handled thru the 210 elevators operated during the 1914 grain season, 13,764,653 bushels of grain, an average for each elevator operated, of 65,546 bushels.

## Construction Department

The construction department's work has changed somewhat in character. A few years ago the major portion of this department's work consisted of erecting new elevators, but now that the system has attained such large proportions, an increasing amount of time of the engineer and the employees of the construction department is devoted to maintenance of plant and remodelling of purchased elevators. In order to give the most efficient service it is necessary to keep the elevators comprising the system in a good state of repair. It is also necessary very frequently to test the scales, in order that trouble re weights may be reduced to the minimum. Besides taking care of this work, the construction department built 13 new elevators during the 1915 building season. In addition to the number erected during the past year, 3 elevators were purchased, bringing the total number now owned by the company up to 230.

## Organization and Share Department

The organization department has the duty not only of organizing new locals, but of keeping in touch with the local

Continued on Page 16



# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## MRS. McCLUNG'S NEW BOOK

Because it is the work of the most widely known woman writer and speaker in Canada, Mrs. McClung's new book, "In Times Like These," will have a very wide reading. And that is well, for in it there are many things that have been crying out to be said, but which if they had been backed by a less popular personality would have fallen upon deaf ears.

Even so, there are several large sections of the community which will regard it with more or less disfavor because it shows up so wittily the absurdities of some of their pet theories. Mrs. McClung has the great gift of humor and she has used it fearlessly.

The book is made up of a collection of her addresses, but is even more full of sparkling little sentences which throw a new light on an important truth. In only one particular am I inclined to take issue with its author and that is in regard to her theory that women are less militaristic than men. At the beginning of this war I, too, held firmly by that theory, but I have been reluctantly compelled to change my mind. Never have I heard even a soldier say the cruel things about the non-enlistment of our young men that have come from the lips of women, tho it's true they were most of them women who had no one very near to them to go.

Other readers may possibly differ from her in other points, but all of them will be entertained and the majority will be inspired by her bright and fearless handling of the issues of the day.

## WASTEFUL SAVING

The tendency to be penny wise and pound foolish is particularly a feminine trait, probably resulting from women's lack of experience in handling large sums of money. A great many women have no household account, merely getting five or ten dollars from their husbands now and again without any regularity. No business can be run efficiently in that way and housekeeping is one of the most important businesses in the state.

Owing to the uncertainty of the return in the farming industry it is very difficult for the farmer to give his wife a stated allowance. Yet when the returns from the wheat come in the fall some equitable division of the profits should be made which would enable the wife to plan her year's expenditure intelligently.

Storekeepers grow fat and prosperous on the profits made out of the people who buy their supplies in little dribbles, thereby paying a price and a half for everything they get. Many a woman, on the other hand, will wear her last winter's hat again this winter who might have saved the price of two hats if she had had sufficient sums of money at one time to buy the household supplies in quantities.

This practice of handling only small sums of money at a time has resulted also in much futile and wasteful expenditure. Given a certain sum to cover her requirements the housewife is more apt to sit down and make out a list of things she needs for the house and herself. Inevitably the list will at the outset be twice as long as the bank account which will lead to a lopping off here and there of the least necessary items, leaving only those things which are most important to the comfort of the home or the housewife herself. In this way the very fullest satisfaction is got out of the investment, whereas spending a little at a time, without any well-thought-out plan, some of the limited funds are certain to go for things that are not very well worth while.

It is this spending in pennies instead of in pounds which has made bargain hunting such an institution with women. Bargain hunter is not applied in store phraseology to the women who watches the advertisements for special sales in the particular thing she requires. It is applied to the type of woman who will buy anything, whether she needs it or not, if a sufficient reduction is offered in the price. There are thousands of such women in every city, who haunt the bargain counters, wasting the money for which their husbands have often worked long hours.

If for this hap-hazard shopping on

the part of women an intelligent planning of the family budget in relation to the income was substituted, it is safe to say that the staffs of our large stores would be reduced twenty per cent. and those of the savings banks increased proportionately, while the standard of living would be raised rather than lowered.

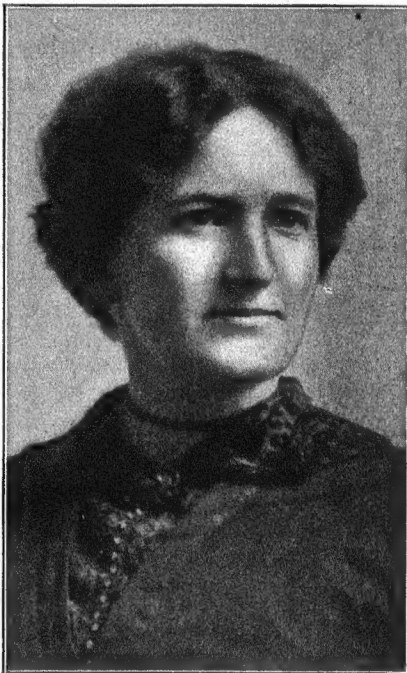
FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## ADVICE WANTED

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been thinking of writing to the page a long time, but have not got around to do so. I like the Homemakers page very much.

We are thinking of building a one roomed house with upstairs on our homestead. Would some one of the readers tell me how to manage to get pantry, stairway and cellar way to enter from the kitchen. I mean a door to the cellar, to the pantry and upstairs. I would be glad if someone could make a few plans for me. Our kitchen plan is sixteen by twenty.

Could someone tell me how to stop hair from falling out? My hair is falling out and fading in color. There is a thinning out all over the head, the hair



MRS. NELLIE McCLUNG  
Who has published a new book, "In Times Like These"

becoming dry and brittle, breaking off and splitting at the ends. My hair has been dark, but now it gets red streaks here and there. I would be very thankful if someone would tell me something that they are sure will help.

BLUE JAY.

## FROM MR. NICOLAEFF

Dear Miss Beynon:—I want to say a few words to A. J. Forsyth. I am the husband of Mary Nicolaeff and love her without any compulsion, not only as my wife, but as my comrade-wrestler who fought with me and other Russian people, shoulder to shoulder, to get better political and social conditions. She went with me not to enjoy nice comforts of home, but to endure all hardships of imprisonment and exile, as they are the unique reward for people who seek to leave for posterity a new, more humane basis of social relations. My wife has three children and two step-sons, who are my children.

I think the best the people could do for the coming generations is to establish a rightful constructive life on the earth. Those who are anxious to get "great pleasures of eternity" as Rockefeller does, might give their wealth (Rockefeller foundation, page 18 Guide, Oct. 27) for social needs, which are enormous, and go to work in the mines, to be sure of being deprived of all so called pleasures of this world. You speak about the creation of everything for a special purpose. But what about biology and history of humanity? You ignore them. Science has proved to us that everything

in this world is subject to the great natural law of evolution. Since troglodytes were contented, living in caverns, there is some more development in twentieth century, I guess. In regard to me, I am just the same kind of a person as my wife, viz., a man of twentieth century with his complicated psychology and do not want by any means to go back into the cavern to enjoy quietude.

We, thinking beings, have to be not less wise than the rabbit, which changes his coat according to the predominant shade of his surroundings. We have to adapt ourselves to conditions, which the evolution of human kind puts in our way and changing our old coats become from self-contented people of yesterday the active far-seeing creators of to-morrow, with the noble wish to get rid of the horrors of to-day.

Yours in the struggle for better human life.

N. NICOLAEFF.

Morningside, Alberta.

## SEEKING A CHILD'S MOTIVE

Helen A. Hawley in The Mothers' Magazine

Often great injustice is done to a child by failing to find out the motive which has governed an action. Many times a child, not being able to discriminate, does a wrong act from a right motive, and this should make a difference in the mother's estimate of the action. The first thing is to say calmly and patiently, "Why did you do this?" and then to explain that tho the impulse may have been generous, it led to bad results.

A little story that I once heard lingers in my memory, and illustrates this. A small girl of four had been told not to touch the water-cooler. She came running to her mother one morning with her apron all wet. With a touch of impatience, the mother exclaimed, "Agnes, Agnes, you have been to the water-cooler again. I shall be obliged to punish you this time." "No, mudder," the wee girl was trembling, "you'll 'scuse me this time, 'cause sister cried for a drink and nobody was there to give it but me." Sister was the two-year-old baby. The mother recognized the motive for transgression and accepted it.

"Well," she said, "as it was for sister's sake I will excuse you this time. But you must not turn the faucet again. Remember now."

The child ran off smiling. But here was a sequel not quite so happy. So far, the mother had been kind and judicious, but on going to the cooler, she found that the water had been left turned on and was running over the floor. It had to be mopped up speedily, and the mother in her vexation scolded the child. "You're such a bother! Why can't you learn to let things alone?"

A very grieved and surprised face met her eyes as she looked up. "Why, mudder," Agnes said, "you said you'd 'scuse me. I don't call this 'scusin' me!" The child's sense of justice was outraged. The pardon which had been given her because of her good motive seemed to be recalled.

Now, in this case, the mother should have kept her temper in the midst of the vexation. Later, she should have talked quietly with the little girl, explaining to her why it was best always to obey mother's rules, even when disobedience seemed to be the kind thing. A kiss heals the slightly wounded spirit, and a loving caress shows appreciation of the little warm heart. The child also learns a lesson of not relying too readily on her own impulses, and learns that there are always reasons why mother knows best.

It is possible to push a good suggestion too far. A mother needs to cultivate a keen insight into her child's mind. Children, even when quite young, are very quick to catch at causes and results. When inquiring for motives, the mother must guard against a motive invented to suit the occasion of the offense. Let a child once have the idea that mother will excuse and pass over any disobedience, if it springs from a kind impulse, and the temptation is strong in the little heart to manufacture motives. This leads inevitably to habitual untruthfulness. A watchful mother, however, can nearly always tell when a child's excuses are genuine.

Impulse and motive have been used interchangeably here. The truth is that a

young child's motives are nearly always impulses. Children are too young to have principles of action. There are persons who grow up and go on thru life, governed by impulse. They follow a bad impulse as readily as a good one, and their good impulses, untempered by judgment, are as likely to work harm as otherwise. A mind so impelled is seldom quite well balanced. One benefit of this search for a child's motives, is that it aids the mother in the work of solidifying right impulse into right principle.

## DON'TS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

Don't put vinegar or sour acids in metal dishes.

Don't put ice in your drinking water. Cool the water by putting it near the ice.

Don't put butter in the refrigerator with the wrapping on it.

Don't salt meat before the cooking. Add salt after meat is cooked, or when nearly done.

Don't make bread into large loaves. The centre is apt to be underdone.

Don't put damp towels or napkins in the hamper. Dry them first or they will mildew.

Don't use steel knives for cutting fish, oysters, sweetbreads or brains. The steel blackens and gives an unpleasant flavor to the food.

Don't wash glasses in clear water; use a little soap.

Don't spoil good fresh fruit by making it into pies or puddings.

Don't scrub your refrigerator with warm water. When necessary, sponge it out quickly with two ounces of formaldehyde or two quarts of cold water.

Don't crumple your dish cloths; hang them up to dry.

Don't pour boiling water over china packed in a pan. It will crack by the sudden expansion.

Don't salt cucumbers or eggplant before cooking, it makes them indigestible and unpalatable.

Don't use cracker crumbs if you can get bread crumbs.

## A SUNDAY SUPPER

I had gone to the Far West to teach and this was my first Sunday away from home. As the shadows began to lengthen on this long, lonesome afternoon, a tap came at my door and there stood my landlady's two children inviting me to come downstairs to lunch. Their enthusiasm overcame all hesitancy upon my part to intrude upon the privacy of their family circle, and the tones with which they said, "Our Sunday night lunch" spoke volumes.

Anyone who has been away from home for the first time—far away from friends and relatives—can well imagine with what alacrity I accepted such a friendly invitation.

At the foot of the stairs stood their mother, a gentlewoman of a quaint English type. "It is not our custom to have a regular meal Sunday evening, but the children enjoy serving lunch and I thought that you might enjoy a cup of tea with us," she said.

A little tea wagon was drawn up by the fireplace in the living room, and on it were a pot of tea, a plate of thinly sliced bread, a pat of butter, a large cake and a few dainty china dishes. The children did the serving. They made the toast over the coals and buttered it, they cut the frosted cake, and even little three-year-old Ruth helped by passing the spoons and napkins. All was simple, cozy and satisfying. As the meal was finished, the mother's mellow voice started a hymn, and we sang and sang by the light of the fire until the bells chimed the hour of evening service.

It is long years ago, but a fragrant memory lingers of that first Sabbath and many a blessing has been breathed upon that little family circle who, with the stranger-guest, gathered around that consecrated fireside.—Grace E. Miller.

## TO FIX EMBROIDERY TRACINGS

If a design for embroidery be drawn upon the material with a good black lead-pencil and then pressed with a rather hot iron, the design will not easily rub out. Before ironing, if there are any mistakes, remove with ordinary rubber eraser.

MRS. E. G. J.



**BATTLEFORD DISTRICT CONVENTION**

The annual convention for District No. 11 will be held at North Battleford on Wednesday and Thursday, December 8 and 9, and it is anticipated that this will be the greatest convention yet held by this district, which has always been a leader both for its interest and the numbers attending its district conventions. Director J. F. Reid, of Orcadia, and the Central secretary will be in attendance, and it is hoped that the gathering may be fortunate enough to have with it President J. A. Maharg also. Some of the association's best thought has come from District 11, which is not only at the top so far as the map is concerned, but which in many other respects is at or close to the top.

Last year's convention at Battleford was brim full of interest. In the first place it had the dignity of being carried on according to good parliamentary practice, and this is so important to any deliberative body. Second, it was noted for debate, good, earnest, forceful debate, by men of varied views but all seeking truth rather than advantage in argument. Third, there were interesting and instructive addresses, and finally there was singing by the convention of a kind that makes one feel good for a long time after. The rousing songs at the close filled everyone with enthusiasm.

Not only should every local in eleven be represented at Battleford, but every family upon the land would receive education and inspiration by sending a member to this gathering. Think it over. Give yourself and your family a chance. Ladies are specially invited.

—J. B. M.

**DISTRICT No. 4 CONVENES AT REGINA**

The annual meeting of District No. 4 was held at Regina on November 16. District Director R. M. Johnson, of Eastview, presided. As a year ago, there were present besides the delegates quite a number of visiting Grain Growers from various parts of the province who had come to the capital to be present at the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company on the following day.

H. Bate, of Belle Plaine, was appointed secretary of the convention, and proved himself a very efficient secretary. A resolution committee was appointed, and on motion of Mr. Winslow the meeting was thrown open to visiting Grain Growers.

Various reports were received and discussed, after which Provincial Vice-President A. G. Hawkes, of Percival, was asked to address the meeting, which he did in his usual vigorous style.

**Vice-President's Address**

Mr. Hawkes spoke principally of the recent conferences of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, with the representatives of all the great business interests of Western Canada at Winnipeg, and pointed out the fact that the big interests have come to recognize the farmers' organizations as a power to be reckoned with. He spoke also of the growth of the association's trading activities, and drew attention to the necessity of raising capital in order to assure the permanent success of that department and to perfect its service.

Mr. Purvis, of Ricetown, spoke of the work of the association in his district, and Mr. Winslow dealt with the trading activities of Huron, and made reference to the wide spread between street and track prices for wheat at that point. Mr. Craigan, of Vanguard, also spoke, and considerable discussion followed.

James Allcock reported that Eastview local is in a flourishing condition, and that it is purchasing supplies thru the Central. Others who reported were: Mr. Palmquist, of Belle Plaine; Mr. Purvis and Mr. Johnson, of Lewvan, who stated that his point had handled twenty-two carloads of supplies during the past season. During the afternoon session there were further reports.

There was a discussion on the inadequacy of our banking system, and the need for an agricultural bank was voiced.

Mrs. Mathews, from Heward, reported for the Women's Section.

The following are amongst the resolutions passed:

"Resolved, that we approve attempts

to consolidate Grain Growers' Association locals and co-operative associations at points where the two exist." W. W. Thompson, provincial director of co-operative organization, addressed the meeting on this question and agreed with the resolution.

"Believing that free trade in wheat with the United States would materially better the marketing condition of grain in Western Canada, be it resolved that this convention be put on record as favoring free wheat."

"Resolved, that the provincial government be petitioned to enact legislation authorizing the Hail Insurance Commission to devise a system providing for supplementary hail insurance for farmers under the present system, and for mutual hail insurance covering areas not under the present system. And, further, that the commission should be authorized to increase the indemnity at its discretion instead of reducing the assessment."

The Central secretary addressed the meeting at some length, outlining the growth and activities of the association during the past year and its plans for further development.

On account of the proposed re-arrangement of the province into organization districts, and because the proposed new district No. 4 will be much larger than the present, it was decided not to nominate a district director, but to leave this work for the delegates from the new district at the annual convention.

President J. A. Maharg was present at the evening session and gave an interesting address.

Dr. Norman F. Black, of Regina, delivered a masterful address on the subject of educational reform, and was followed by Director Dr. C. E. Flatt, of Tantallon.

—J. B. M.

**REGRETS DON'T HELP**

It will be seen from the accompanying list that canvassers for the Patriotic Acre Fund are still busy. Quite a number of forms have been returned to the Central office of late, and the number of acres is going still higher. To date the number promised is over 4,400, and there are still more to come. The actual amount contributed, as distinct from promises, is more than 13,000 bushels of grain and nearly \$2,000 in cash. The fund is growing, and those who have not yet subscribed will soon be found wishing they had helped to secure the magnificent result which is coming. Do not wait till you have nothing but regrets to fall back upon. Regrets don't help any.

Association	Canvasser	Forms	Acres
Fartown—M. P. Floyd	.....	20	21
Richlea—F. Edwards	.....	20	20
Bulyea—John C. Munro	....	16	16
Crocus Hill—H. E. Saigeon	..	16	16
Viewfield—Bertram Gray	..	15	15
Dollard—C. F. Holmes	....	15	15
Ossa—Wm. Hamlin	.....	14	14
Lampman—G. E. Noggle	....	12	14
Smiley—J. T. Vallance	....	10	11
Landis—Arthur Hall	.....	10	11
North End—F. H. Stephens	..	10	10
Sunny Slope—Thos. Gray	..	10	10
Cobourg—Asa Willis	.....	10	10
Parkbeg—Angus Campbell	..	10	10
Parkbeg—Dave Fraser	.....	10	10
Druid—A. B. Olsen	.....	10	10
Lampman—Thos. McKeand	..	10	10
Truax—D. Simpson	.....	10	10
Harwood—John J. Banks	..	10	94

—S.W.Y.

**LIFE MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE COMPETITION**

A week or two ago there was published on this page an article relating to a proposal to issue a Life Membership Certificate in connection with the association. Particulars were given as to certain features which were to have a place thereon, and members of the association were invited to send in designs in competition for prizes which were offered. The prizes were: First, \$10; second \$7, and third, \$5. There is also a special prize for the competitor whose design may be accepted, this too being \$5. Copies of this circular were sent to each local secretary. In spite of this,

however, up to the present time only one design has been submitted. Surely this does not represent the sum total of the artistic abilities of the farmers of Saskatchewan. There must be many members of our association who have some taste and some amount of talent for work of this kind, and it is to be hoped that now that the rush of harvesting is over such members will, if only for the sake of relaxation, turn their attention to this matter, and see if they cannot produce something which will prove to be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," and at the same time be a credit to the association as a whole.

—S.W.Y.

**A MAGNIFICENT TROPHY**

The board of directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company has decided to give a magnificent silver shield as the grand prize in the great seed grain competition of the locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at the provincial fair at the capital next summer.

The shield will be probably the finest thing of its kind that has ever been produced in Western Canada, and in quality of material, as well as the art of the engraving, it will be worthy of the greatest elevator company in the world, which is the donor, and of the greatest farmers' organization of Canada, whose locals will be the contestants.

The shield will bear the emblems of both the Co-operative Elevator Company and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, but its background will be an artistic representation of a Saskatchewan farming scene, with elevators in the distance. A sheaf of wheat will be in evidence, and a border of sprigs of oats and barley is to be evolved.

Great credit is due the elevator company for its generous support of this the association's effort to place Saskatchewan's greatest industry into the proud position of pre-eminence which it ought to occupy in our provincial agricultural and industrial exhibition. It is hoped that the engravers may have their work completed in time to have this trophy on exhibition at the annual convention.

It is earnestly urged that every local show its interest in its own paramount industry by deciding to enter the contest. Write the Central secretary at once.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,  
Central Secretary.

**THE WOMEN'S SECTION**

Central Secretary:—Will you kindly make the following questions clearly understood by both the women's and men's locals:

1. Re Sec. 14. Shall it be necessary for members of a women's local to become members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association before they can work in conjunction with the W.G.G.A., altho they have forwarded half of all membership fees to Central?

2. Re Sec. 12. Would it be in order for the local W.G.G.A. to appoint their own treasurer and allow her to handle their own membership fees?

I have been asked these questions by several members of our own and neighboring locals, and would like to have your ruling on this.

J. R. PAISLEY,  
Sec., Pleasant Butte Local  
Secretary, Pleasant Butte Local:—I have your interesting letter of the 10th inst., dealing with questions of interpretations of Sections 14 and 12 of the Constitution. I will answer these serially.

1. Under Sec. 14 you will notice that women have exactly the same standing in the association as men, and that for such women only as are members of a local of the association is provision made that any five or more of them may form themselves into a Women's Section of the local. It is well to bear in mind that a Women's Section is not a local, but a section of a local. You seem to confound these two points. It is possible to have a local composed of women only, but that would be an independent

local and not a Women's Section of a local. At the time of the revision of our Constitution the Women's Section of the convention asked that the women should remain members of the local of the association, and not be constituted separate organizations. Section 14 was drafted according to the wishes of the Women's Section of the convention. In order to form a Women's Section, therefore, the women must be members of a recognized local. The fact that the Women's Section has forwarded the regulation fees to the Central does not entitle it to control of the other half of the fees of the women members, but it is quite within the power of the local to which they belong to give the Women's Section the local's half of the women's membership fees.

2. The Women's Section can appoint its own secretary-treasurer, but by the request of the women themselves they have control only over such moneys as they themselves may raise outside of the membership fees, as explained under No. 1. However, their membership fees may also be handled by them if a resolution to that effect is passed by the local to which they belong.

I am glad that you have asked these questions, for they are points which should be understood clearly by all our people. There is nothing complex or unreasonable about these clauses in the Constitution, and Section 14, as already explained, was drafted under the supervision of the women.

There is another method in which the women may organize themselves; that is, they may organize themselves into a local independently of the existing local and be in themselves a local rather than the section of a local. It is exceedingly doubtful, however, that this course is ever advisable. There would require to be very exceptional circumstances before such a course should be resorted to. There ought to be only one local at each point, and that local should comprise the men as well as the women.

As members of a local the women have a full voice in the government of a local, and have a voice in the election of delegates to the Central convention. Women's Sections, as such, have no power to elect delegates to the Central, but any local—and especially such as have a Women's Section—may send women delegates as well as men delegates. Trusting that this will be perfectly clear to you, and inviting further correspondence if it is not.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

**SERIOUS CAR SHORTAGE**

On behalf of the Grain Growers' Association of Montmartre, Sask., I wish to call your attention to the shortage of cars, which is certainly very acute here. We have at least 350 cars of grain for shipment at Montmartre station, some 200 at Candiac station and about 325 at Kendal station. The threshing is completed, and so far only 22 cars have been supplied at Montmartre station and a proportionate number at Kendal and Candiac stations.

The municipality held a tax sale on November 1, and over one hundred parcels were sold, simply because the farmers could not sell grain to pay up these arrears of taxes. In addition, we must take into consideration the coming winter, and the necessity for the farmers to put in a supply of coal for the season, and this must be paid for in cash.

It is all very well to fall back on the banks, but they could only help to a certain extent, and are meeting conditions fairly. All the liabilities we farmers have to meet before December 1 must be provided for, and the Canadian Northern Railway Company are certainly not helping. The treatment they are granting us is very unfair to the farmers and to the business men in the villages.

A number of our farmers living six miles south of Montmartre are hauling their grain to the Arcola line, a distance of 15 or 16 miles, simply because they can get a car or sell at the elevator on the Arcola line when they cannot get this accommodation at Montmartre, Kendal or Candiac. We have taken up the matter with the superintendent of the C.N.R., but have received no reply, and something must be done at an early date. We look to you for help in this predicament.

ARTHUR J. BOYER,  
Sec., Montmartre Local.



## OFFICERS:

Hon. President—D. W. Warner . . . Edmonton  
 President—James Speakman . . . Penhold  
 Vice-Presidents—  
 E. W. Woods . . . Carstairs  
 S. S. Dunham . . . Lethbridge  
 Rice Sheppard . . . Edmonton  
 W. D. Trago . . . Gleichen  
 Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge . . . Calgary

## DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin . . . Ranfurly  
 Edmonton—George Long . . . Namao  
 Strathcona—H. G. Vickery . . . Strome  
 Macleod—G. W. Buchanan . . . Cowley  
 Calgary—J. A. Bishop . . . Beddington  
 Red Deer—D. Buckingham . . . Stettler  
 Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks . . . Jenner

# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by  
 P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

## WORK FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

I have just attended the first meeting of the provincial committee appointed to try to find employment for our soldiers who are beginning to return from the war. When the hospital discharges them as able to some extent to work, I am sure we shall all be willing to help to find work for them so far as we can. We expect soon to have a list of such soldiers in our Central office, and as a member of the committee, I appeal to all farmers who have a vacancy to apply to the Central office.

JAS. SPEAKMAN.

## ORGANIZATION No. 5

The second division in the text "Better farming, better business and better living" is, better business. In many ways this is the central and fundamental question. It is also the question on which we have had the least help from any outside source, we have had to rely on ourselves.

The subject offers a large range of topics for serious discussion at our union meetings and along this line alone it should be easy to find paying work for meetings even oftener than once a month. There are two main divisions in this subject—better selling and better buying. The most important is better selling. The first step in this direction I have already indicated when writing on better farming, namely, to combine to raise more produce of high, uniform quality, so that our customers will gradually learn to rely on our trade mark.

Roughly, we may divide our marketing problems under two heads—Grain and Livestock.

1. Grain. The grain marketing problem was partly solved by organizing our co-operative elevator companies and our work in the unions should be, first to learn how to raise larger crops in good grades, then to support our Alberta Farmers' Elevator Company wherever they have local elevators, and to help to organize new elevators in places where they are needed. There are other questions in reference to marketing, transportation, etc., to study and discuss, which I may refer to later.

2. Various kinds of roots. Most of them will come in under the head of feeding stock, but potatoes and sugar beets call for special reference. Some of the readers of my articles may think I am cutting a very wide swathe, but they should remember that a suggestion that may seem very visionary in one part of this immense province may have very practical interest in some other part. Sugar beet growing must, of course, depend on the manufacturing of beet sugar. It is worth while studying why so far this seems not to have been successful.

To be successful with potatoes the essential condition is to fix on definite standard grades and to combine to grow a uniform grade, so that we can easily ship in carlots. I think we could grow potatoes in Alberta in unlimited quantities, but I don't see at present any very large market for the natural product. We need to open up the question of turning potatoes into manufactured articles. One is starch, another industrial alcohol, to be used for power and heating instead of gasoline and oil. In some countries this provides an immense outlet for potatoes.

3. Livestock. The marketing of livestock presents many problems which would provide unlimited work for our unions for many years to come. First again, the problem of improving our stock. Could not our unions in some places at least combine to get better breeding stock? It would mean a considerable increase of profit in all lines of stock. A number of our unions are combining to collect their hogs into carlots for selling. This could probably be largely extended, and I think you would find it profitable in this work to connect with the livestock department of the Elevator Company.

## Marketing Livestock

There are three definite large propositions in regard to the marketing of livestock to consider.

1. A co-operative pork packing plant. Some of our unions consider this question

ripe for a decision, but we have really heard from very few unions about it.

2. A chilled meat exportation scheme, to open up an export business in cattle. The Dominion government is arranging with the packers for export this winter of meat products to Great Britain for war purposes. This may pave the way for a lasting cattle export business, but it will be the duty of the organized farmers in the various provinces to see that such an export business is based on right lines in the interest of producer and consumer, so that we don't build up a giant meat combine in Canada.

3. Co-operative dairying. It is time for our unions to face this problem again. Dairying in Alberta is of prime importance. Many years ago we organized a number of government creameries with a little of the co-operative element in them. Some of them flourished for a while, but during late years, when the cities were booming, central creameries sprang up, especially in Calgary and Edmonton, drawing the cream from a number of farms along the railways to the centres and most of the local creameries expired. Lately the city consumption has lessened. The dairy production is increasing and should increase much more. It is time I think that our unions should face the question of organizing a co-operative system of dairying (butter and cheese) for Alberta on right lines. One fact will suffice to illustrate the importance of this subject. In the first eight months of this year Great Britain imported 126,000 tons of butter worth \$87,675,000 of which Canada supplied 380 tons worth \$215,000. I don't think there is a better country on earth than Canada for producing butter.

One or two general remarks on the marketing question may finish this article. We are ourselves consumers of the things we produce, but some farmers seem to think it wise to sell all their product and buy all their food. This means selling at wholesale prices and buying at retail prices, not very good business I should fancy. We could avoid this, even in regard to meat in the summer by organizing meat rings. Marketing collectively would save money and trouble in shipping. Railway companies, like other business firms, are likely to give more attention, better service, quicker despatch to a large customer who regularly ships a number of cars than to a small customer who ships a single car now and then. By combining our individually small quantities thru collective marketing we can get as good service as the individual large shipper.

JAS. SPEAKMAN.

## ORGANIZATION No. 6

Next to co-operative selling in our discussion of better business comes co-operative buying, and this subject opens out much useful work for our unions, by which every member every year can save his membership fee many times over. A considerable number of our unions are doing this work already and it has been interesting to watch during the last years the development of this co-operative buying from stage to stage.

First stage:—A number of men combining their orders, buying a wholesale quantity and dividing the goods on arrival. Just as one of the biggest English co-operative stores began by a few men combining to buy a chest of tea, instead of each man individually buying a few ounces at a time. At this stage we should try to make arrangements with our local merchants, to take our combined orders; if they will not make reasonable terms we are free to go elsewhere.

The next step has generally been to combine to buy a carload of some bulk article such as coal, lumber, flour, binder twine, etc. At first every man paid cash with his order and the union took no risk either of bad debts or of the refusal of the goods on arrival. Gradually, as members got to know and trust each other, the goods were ordered for payment on delivery. Sometimes a deposit had to be paid to ensure acceptance of goods on arrival. The next step was to build a warehouse, to store the goods taken from the car, to give the members

more time to take delivery, and to secure a line of credit with a bank, so that wholesalers or manufacturers could ship cars to us with drafts attached to bill of lading, and we could make sure that the goods were right before we paid for them.

The last step to take locally was for a number of unions to combine into a District Association and ultimately to get legal incorporation under the Alberta Co-operative Societies Act. The directors have provided a central supply office for all this co-operative buying by making an arrangement with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. thru whom all our unions can place their orders if they wish. This is a rapid sketch of the lines along which our unions are working in organizing co-operative trading. Is there not lots of interesting matter in this for our unions to work on in their meetings?

## General Principles

There are a few general principles which may be worth discussing in this article on co-operative business. All who take part in it should be U.F.A. members. It costs us quite a bit of money as well as a lot of work to run the U.F.A. machinery, and anyone who wants to share in the benefits should not grudge the small membership fee. And let us try clearly to understand what we are aiming at in co-operative business. We want to buy cheaper for one thing. What can we save by co-operation? We buy at wholesale prices and at carlot freights just like the local merchant. Now the retail merchant must add to these prices a fair payment for his work and his capital; in short, his real overhead business expenses. What he adds more than these we might call surplus profit. When we combine our orders, get in a carload, distribute the goods, collect the payment, we are saving on the price partly because we ourselves are doing the work which in the ordinary way the retail merchant would do and for which he gets paid. That of course is not really saving because we are doing work for it. Legitimate business expenses must be carried by all business, whether it is done co-operatively or individually; what we save by co-operation is the surplus profit. If we save on prices by doing ourselves the work of the merchant, in ordering, distributing and collecting, of course it follows that our secretary or manager who does some of this work for us should be paid for his work. It is not right that we should put dollars into our pockets that we are saving because another man is doing work for us for nothing. I would not like to see that applied too rigorously to all our U.F.A. work. Our U.F.A. has grown so splendidly, largely because of the number of men who freely gave much of their time, "all for love and nothing for reward," to build up and extend our organization. I hope this will continue and increase. But when it comes to definite buying and selling, with immediate returns in dollars made or saved, I think we should pay for the work that brings in these dollars.

## Rural Phones and Good Roads

There is another large field of work for our unions intimately connected with better business and better living, namely, communication and transportation. By communication I mean mail, telegraph and telephone. Many of our unions could help to organize rural mail deliveries or to establish new post offices when they are needed or perhaps to get better postmasters appointed. The telegraph does not directly interest the farmers so much as the business men, but an interesting question for study would be this: "Would it be better for the telegraph service to be handled by the government than by railway companies?"

The telephone I regard as one of the most important, if not the most important thing in the farmer's home. It brightens the home and the social life; it makes for safety in cases of sickness and of fire; for co-operative business it is almost indispensable, for collecting of orders, for informing members of the arrival of cars, for arranging delivery. It is of immense importance for all our organizing work. All our unions should work for the organization and improvement of telephone routes. Just imagine how much easier

all our U.F.A. work would be if in every union all the members were connected with each other by phone and all the unions connected with the Central office by long distance phone.

Transportation includes railways and ordinary roads. Railway questions are so large and difficult that evidently it takes a large organization and our best men to deal with them. But our unions can do a good deal of work in discussing and reporting to the Central office any local irregularities in freights or service, any deficiency in shipping arrangements, loading platforms, cattle and hog yards and pens, veterinary inspection, the killing of stock on the railway, etc. So far as my experience goes, our unions rarely touch the question of good roads. Yet good roads are at least as important as good railways. We don't often travel by rail, but much of the pleasure of our home and social life depends upon the ease with which we can drive round among our neighbors. A thoughtful writer says: "The characteristic evils of urban life grow out of congestion, the characteristic evils of rural life out of isolation. Except for a few rare souls, isolation means stagnation. The average person needs the stimulating influence of association with his fellows, to keep his faculties up to their maximum activity." And good roads are needed for better business. Do you ever figure out what it costs to haul your stuff to the railway? If you can only haul one ton in one trip daily, at \$4.00—for man and team—the cost is 12 cents per bushel of wheat, twice as much as in ordinary years it costs to ship from New York to Liverpool. If, by improving the roads, you could haul one and a half tons daily, the cost would be 9 cents per bushel; two tons daily would reduce the cost to 6 cents per bushel. To sum up these papers on organization, our local unions should be little local parliaments, interested in all the questions that affect the welfare of their community.

## THE SUFFERINGS OF POLAND

At the meeting of our executive on November 2 an appeal from the "Polish Relief Committee of Canada" was read and the executive passed a resolution calling on U.F.A. members to help in this matter. The following paragraph from the circular of the relief committee speaks for itself and shows how terribly urgent this cry for help is:—

"The country of the Poles has been ravaged by the passing and repassing of the vast opposing forces of Russia, Germany and Austria; over enormous areas agriculture has disappeared; towns and villages have been laid in ruins; the movable property and foodstocks of the people have been destroyed or confiscated according to military necessity. While more than one and a half millions of the flower of the youth and manhood of the nation have been called to service in the armies, often opposing sides, the women and children are, to the number of millions, homeless and starving. Movement out of the paths of the armies by the population thus rendered helpless (with no prospect of immediate improvement in their condition) is practically impossible in a country where the few railroads and other means of communication are monopolized in the conduct of the war.

"Ignace Paderewski, the famous pianist, a noble son of Poland, who is devoting all his time, energy and resources to the succor of his suffering country, telegraphs: 'Needs enormous, help urgent, misery indescribable. Two hundred cities, 7,500 towns and villages, 1,400 churches are destroyed; over ten million people are menaced by famine, thousands dying daily of hunger and exposure. Do help us to save our brothers and sisters from starvation.'

"Our common humanity compels us to do whatever we can to afford relief to the starving mothers and little ones of Poland, who are helpless thru no fault of their own."

I hope our members will devote some of their patriotic giving to this object. All contributions can be sent to the Central office and we will transmit them to the proper quarter.

JAS. SPEAKMAN.



OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion .. Virden
President:	R. C. Henders .. Culross
Vice-President:	J. S. Wood .. Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie .. Winnipeg

### THE BRANDON CONVENTION

The thirteenth annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will be held in the City Hall, Brandon, January 5, 6, and 7, 1916. The convention was put on as early in the year as possible so as not to interfere with the extension work of the agricultural college. The college had tentative arrangements made to commence their extension work the first week in January, but have now extended their commencement to the second week so as not to interfere with the convention and afford an opportunity for some of the members of the association to take part in the extension work. The college is anxious to have the sympathy and co-operation of the Grain Growers' Association in the proposal of bringing as far as it may the work of the college close to the farmer.

It is expected that the approaching convention will be of special interest as several important questions have arisen that demand close scrutiny on the part of the farmers' organizations with a view of determining whether the farmers' organizations should do something more than passing resolutions at their annual conventions and presenting memorials to the government on questions affecting the prosperity of agriculture.

Steps will likely be taken at this convention to get the farmers' wives into closer working arrangements with the directorate with the view of throwing upon them more of the responsibility of developing the social and educational side of the Grain Growers' movement. With that end in view it is anticipated that a large number of women delegates will be at the convention, arrangements being made to afford every facility for the women appointed at the last convention to take the full share of the work undertaken at these conventions.

Apart altogether from its educational and legislative value, the annual Grain Growers' convention at Brandon is regarded as a splendid outing for farmers after the strenuous operations of harvesting and threshing. The usual convention rates will be provided and altogether it is expected that the approaching convention will be the best yet.

While we cannot afford not to have many of the representatives of the men who have borne the brunt of the early stages of the Grain Growers' movement and have contributed their "bit" to make the movement what it is, it is also desirable that the younger members of the Grain Growers' Association should be largely represented. On them will soon devolve the responsibility of continuing the progress that has already been made and no better opportunity can they have than this for training themselves to take their places, not only in the extension of the Grain Growers' work, but also in public business. The experience of age and the enthusiasm of youth properly merged will be a force that is hard to resist.

### THE OAKVILLE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

Mrs. J. S. Wood, of Oakville Grain Growers' Association, presented the following report to the board of directors as to the work being done at Oakville by the women members of the Association. We heartily commend Mrs. Wood's paper to a careful consideration of all Associations. It manifests the value to the movement to have the farmers' wives take a leading part in the educational and economic features of the movement. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I have been asked to give a brief report of the activities of our organization up to the present.

For some time we have felt the need of a Woman's Club at Oakville and as we had been given the privilege of joining the Grain Growers' Association at the last convention, we decided to join their society and have a woman's department. We felt by doing this we would have greater success and by having a meeting at least once a month there would be less chance of our members becoming luke warm, for we all know what neglected meetings bring.

We phoned to every one who we thought would be likely to join and the

result was that on the day of our first meeting there were twenty-six present of whom sixteen joined at once and many of the others came in later. Our numbers have increased so that now we have thirty-two members who have paid their membership fee of one dollar, 75 cents of which has been forwarded to the Central office.

At our first meeting we appointed a madam chairman and secretary for the meeting, after which we proceeded with the business of organization. We decided that the name should be "The Oakville Women's Auxiliary" to the Grain Growers' Association.

The election of officers followed, a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer being elected. A committee of three ladies was appointed to prepare a program for the twelve meetings of the year. Topic cards were printed with the full program thereon. We chose the second Tuesday of each month as the day for our meeting. These meetings are held in the hall provided by the co-operative store. One of the best features of our gatherings is that the president presides only on special occasions. At the regular meetings that honor is given to a different member each month, thus assuring that the largest number possible have some part in the conduct of the meetings. After the formal business is over we have the topic for the day by one of the members with discussion following. Then a lunch is served, three members having volunteered to provide tea, sandwiches and cake.

The meetings are opened by simultaneously repeating the Lord's Prayer and we close by singing "Blest be the Tie that Binds" and repeating the Mizpah benediction.

### Encouraging Church Union

These gatherings are productive of much good for we always look forward eagerly to each meeting. Many who scarcely knew each other before are now warm friends, in fact it has been predicted that this society is likely to prove a strong factor in bringing about church union in Oakville as no matter which church is making a special effort to raise funds the others help. Of late we have taken up Red Cross work. A few of us meet every two weeks for the purpose of cutting out material to be made up for use in the hospitals, and at the usual monthly meetings these garments are distributed among those who are willing to make them. We have sent several boxes containing surgical shirts, knitted socks, pneumonia jackets, bandages, pyjamas, sheets, etc., etc., as contributions from the Women Grain Growers. We had ten pounds of yarn donated to be knitted into socks for the soldiers.

Apart from the Red Cross work we held a concert for the purpose of helping those in the west who had their crops destroyed by drought a year ago. We also had a profitable day trying to improve the appearance of our cemetery. Many who were not members joined us for the day in order to help out with the good work. We have a charity committee to look after needy ones in the district. We also approached the council and asked for lights for the village. We are doing our little "bit" towards circulating woman suffrage petitions. We also asked the agricultural college to send representatives of their "Home Economics" department.

We have a very progressive community around Oakville. The co-operative spirit is very strong. We were the first to introduce a beef ring in the province, and altho we were told it would prove a failure (as every one would want the beef steak), it is still in a flourishing condition and we never hear a complaint. We have our co-operative store which is progressing favorably, a co-operative hall and our co-operative Sunday school and Christian endeavor where one never thinks to what church those whom we meet belong.

The feature I like best of all in our society is that we are improving our condition as farmers' wives and daughters socially. We have been working away with little thought of anything else but work and now every member of our

# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

society feels that they are brightening their lives and the thought of meeting again at these most attractive gatherings helps to make the work less irksome.

MRS. J. S. WOOD.

### PATRIOTIC ACRE

We would again remind our secretaries that the time is passing and the returns of the Patriotic Acre should be collected and sent to the Central office as early as possible. Quite a number have remitted direct. Do not forget that every farmer in your community should be given an opportunity of contributing to this fund. Some of our branches have been doing good work along this line and one reports having secured thirty pledges in his district. If each canvasser secured this number the results should be large. We expect to receive reports from a number of our secretaries this next week or two as some are having special meetings in their districts to receive contributions and arrange that fund they wish their donation devoted to.

### SOURIS DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Souris District Association will hold a convention at Napinka on Friday, December 10, in the evening, as the officers did not find it convenient to hold this meeting on the date fixed by the Central office. J. L. Brown and W. H. English will represent the Central Board at the convention. It is especially desired that there be a large attendance of farmers' wives. A lady speaker will be present.

### ENCOURAGING REPORT

The secretary of the Ninga Association writes as follows:—"Enclosed find money order for \$2.95, being the balance due the Central office for 101 members for current year. We are just beginning to round up the Patriotic lists and will be glad of any advice re same."

Note—This branch had 87 members last year which has increased to 101 this year.

### RURAL CREDIT

Like every other enterprise, farming operations require capital and credit. The capital required for agriculture divides itself into two great classes. Long-term land mortgage credit, which may briefly be defined as credit to meet the capital requirements of farmers, and short-term or personal credit, which may be defined as credit to meet the current or annually recurring needs of the farmers.

The farmer's capital requirements mean the needs of the farmer for large sums of money to be used in aiding to pay the purchase price of the farm, or liquidate current liabilities, improving his farm such as erecting buildings, draining, clearing, breaking on prairie land and equipping the farm so as to bring his operations to the highest state of efficiency.

The farmer's temporary or annual occurring requirements is the money needed by him to finance his operations during the time the crops are being produced. These temporary requirements recur from year to year and embrace the financial needs of the farmer for the purpose of preparing his land, sowing and cultivating the crop, harvesting and preparing his crop for sale.

In all the countries of Europe provision is made thru some form of legislation to provide the farmers with their land mortgage credit for long terms of years, and while the forms or methods of supplying this capital vary in different countries, one general principle underlies the different methods and that is the issuing of bonds based on the collective value of security of many individual mortgages on real estate. In essence, it is the merging of the credit and the property resources of many individuals somewhat similarly situated into one financial transaction.

Public improvements of all kinds are commonly constructed from the proceeds of bonds issued by a community against the taxable wealth of the community or political divisions such as municipalities, school districts, provinces or states and sold in the open market. These bonds are a popular form of investment and

DIRECTORS:	
Peter Wright ..	Myrtle
J. L. Brown ..	Pilot Mound
P. D. McArthur ..	Longburn
Frank Simpson ..	Shoal Lake
W. H. English ..	Harding
R. J. Avison ..	Gilbert Plains

have made possible the construction of the many mighty and useful works of civilization. Corporate organizations have made marvellous growth during the past few decades in all progressive countries thru the advantage corporate laws have conferred in procuring cheap credit which the concentration of resources has made possible. The law which makes possible cheap credit for political communities and to corporations has been taken advantage of by the countries of Europe to procure cheap credit for agriculture to a greater or lesser extent. The most outstanding countries to utilize this principle for the advantage of agriculture are Australia and New Zealand. Canada and the United States, with greater liberality than any other country, have taken advantage of bond issues for securing cheap credit for communities and corporations. Strange to say they have totally neglected to extend the scope of these laws to meet the credit requirements of farmers. It is not, therefore, singular that agriculture should languish in comparison with the growth of these other lines of human endeavor when it is considered how much more agriculture has to pay for both its invested and working capital. It is strange that our governments have neglected to extend the scope of these laws so as to meet the business requirements of farming—the basic industry.

In the prairie provinces farmers' invested capital is largely comprised of money secured on mortgage loans on short terms of payment at a higher rate of interest than any other industry pays. His working capital, to enable him to produce his crop, is mostly credit secured from country merchants and traders at a cost that can only be guessed at.

Credit in Canada is given at the wrong end. Our banks collect the surplus earnings of the people in deposits. They loan these deposits to manufacturers and wholesalers on their credit. The wholesalers and manufacturers sell to retailers on credit, charging, in addition to normal profit, a certain percentage to cover probable losses and interest in some form. The retailer sells to the consumer on credit, calculating his profit on the cost of the goods to him, which includes the added cost for interest and probable loss. He in turn sells on credit, also adding percentage for probable loss and interest, all of which the farmer has to pay.

If our system of credit commenced with the farmer by furnishing him a cash working capital he would pay cash for his requirements; the retail dealers would then be in a position to pay cash to the wholesaler and manufacturer. The wholesaler and retailer are victims of the present credit system as well as the farmer.

The simplicity of the operation of corporation laws and the issuing of bonds was clearly illustrated recently in Manitoba by the provincial treasurer. When the new government came in power they found themselves faced with a floating debt of over \$1,000,000 and no cash in the treasury—the old government apparently could not provide the means to liquidate this floating debt. At the same time there was a million and a half dollars of trust funds belonging to the province deposited in the banks at 3 per cent. to the credit of the government system of telephones. The provincial treasurer issued provincial bonds and sold them to the telephone department at 5 per cent.

The Brandon winter fair board had one hundred thousand dollars worth of guaranteed debentures, but they could not dispose of them at the present time except at a sacrifice. The government took these debentures and arranged to make a deposit of trust funds at 3½ per cent. in a bank in Brandon. The bank then lent money to the fair board at 5 per cent. with which they retired notes bearing 8 per cent. The bank paid the same rate as before for the trust funds and the winter fair board pays 3 per cent. less interest on their indebtedness.

In both of these cases the people's money on which the banks were paying 3 per cent. is used for the benefit of the people themselves at 5 per cent. and increased earnings for the trust funds. Easy, is it not? The only thing necessary is a man of vision.



# Alberta Farmers' Company

*Shareholders of Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. hold enthusiastic annual meeting*

Calgary, Alta., Nov. 17.—Nearly two hundred delegates were in attendance at the third annual convention of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. today. The annual report, after referring to the death of the late president, W. J. Tregillus, dealt with the consequent reorganization of the board of directors and officers. Dealing with construction work, the report showed that eleven elevators were erected during the season, making the total number now included in the system eighty-seven. The elevators were built by contract and are considered the best erected in the province both in workmanship and material. The operating department showed that 5,039,100 bushels of grain were handled last season thru the elevators, averaging over 66,000 bushels per elevator, which was a good showing considering the season.

## Co-operation Lowers Prices

Attention was called to the fact that the fiscal year had been changed, which resulted in two Julys being included in one season, which resulted in a reduction of profits. The co-operative department's business was four times as large as in the previous year, and the benefits to shareholders and others thru the activities of the department were very great, the result being a reduction in prices thruout the country. The commodities handled were: Flour, 222 cars; coal, 150 cars; posts, 75 cars; hay, 178 cars; lumber, 19 cars; salt, 4 cars; fruit and vegetables, 39 cars; wire, 13 cars; wood, 3 cars; bale ties, 2 cars; total, 705 cars. The twine handled, partly in the last fiscal year and the balance in August, amounted to 1,600,000 pounds. With the exception of the business in flour and feed, the department was operated on a commission or order basis, which was found very satisfactory. The board of directors is arranging to operate a number of coal sheds in conjunction with the elevators, with the intention, if successful, of expanding in the future. The number of sheds this year will be seventeen.

Arrangements are also being made for lumber yards at the same points in conjunction with a large lumber firm. These will be conducted on an experimental basis at three points this year, with developments in the future if satisfactory.

## The Livestock Department

The livestock department during the year handled 56,603 hogs, 1,129 cattle, 805 sheep. The department is operating a commission house at Calgary, and the business is steadily developing. There was some criticism from country points

thru the company refusing to purchase cattle, the reason given being the unsettled condition of the markets thru eastern and southern prices being lower. The company recommends farmers to club together in shipping cattle on a consignment basis instead of purchasing outright. The trouble experienced in financing the company owing to the small paid up capital was explained, the report pointing out that large sums are now used in buying street grain and in advances on bills of lading.

Appreciation was expressed of the close working arrangement between the company and The Grain Growers' Grain Company, which has proved of benefit to both organizations, showing the enemies of the co-operative movement that they must deal with all the farmers'

of operation may be defined and a closer working agreement decided upon.

The volume of business handled this year and the support received from farmers indicate that farmers are beginning to realize the benefits they are receiving from their own elevators. No reforms worth while can be accomplished nor inroads made upon business or capitalistic interests without a bitter fight, and no fair minded farmer would question the right of the company in asking for his support.

The report was enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted.

## The Financial Report

Following are the principal figures from the auditors' report:

Fixed assets, consisting of elevator

expenses, \$5,804.67; interest, \$75,408.04; bad debts reserve, \$352.92; depreciation, \$18,227.88; balance carried down, \$28,826.73. Total, \$322,796.80. Grain merchandise accounts, \$322,796.80. Balance brought down, \$28,826.73. Add profit June 30, 1914, \$17,216.01. Total, \$46,042.74. Deduct organization expenses written off, \$8,139.99; fire loss, Sedgewick and Travers, \$1,672.89, carrying to balance sheet \$36,229.86.

The meeting adopted the auditors' report, and ordered the profit carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account.

The delegates instructed the directors to take no action towards collecting the stock payments due from shareholders who have enlisted for active service, carrying them till the close of the war.

## Directors Elected

The ballot for directors resulted in the election of Rice Sheppard, Edmonton; H. C. Wingate, Cayley, and J. J. McClellan, Purple Springs, for the three year term, and P. S. Austin, Ranfurly, for one year, to complete the term of the late W. J. Tregillus.

A number of matters pertaining to the management of the company, including spreads between street and track prices, were discussed to the satisfaction of the delegates. The question of federation of farmers' companies was also discussed and the following resolution adopted: Whereas experience has shown that it is desirable to federate as closely as possible the farmers' business organizations of Western Canada in order to carry the work to the highest degree of efficiency and avoid the development of possible rivalries and jealousies which could not fail to be injurious to the work already done and being done by the organized farmers; and, whereas it is advisable that action be taken along these lines so that the interests of the farmers' organizations will not suffer, therefore be it resolved that the delegates in attendance at the annual meeting of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company express approval of the principle of federating the various organizations referred to. Further be it resolved that the directors be urged to take such steps as they deem advisable to promote and carry out a plan of federation.

Resolutions of confidence in the executive, appreciation of the directors, endorsing the action of the executive in subscribing to the Patriotic Fund, were also passed. It was the most enthusiastic farmers' meeting ever held in Alberta.



ONE OF THE COMPANY'S 87 ELEVATORS

organizations of Western Canada, instead of singling out one only.

The statement of the capital stock shows the paid up capital to be \$179,900.

## Closer Relations

The report also dealt with the necessity for closer working arrangements between the farmers' companies of Western Canada, pointing out that unity is absolutely necessary to enable the farmers to withstand the attacks of capitalistic interests. The board, it was stated, is working with the other companies with a view to arriving at some agreement whereby the respective fields

buildings, furniture, grain exchange seats, \$752,402.08. Current assets, consisting of stocks of grain, advances on bills of lading, funds and deferred charges, \$145,639.90. Organization account, \$4,000. Total assets, \$902,041.98. Fixed liabilities, consisting of mortgage of provincial government, \$551,325.25. Current liabilities, interest loans, bills payable, \$13,961.11. Reserve depreciation on elevators, \$17,656.52. Capital stock paid up, \$163,869.24. Profit and loss account, \$36,229.86. Total liabilities, \$902,041.98. Profit and loss account, salaries and wages, \$120,573.28; general expenses, \$73,603.28; delegates'

# The Mail Bag

## CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—As the question of cheap money is of the most vital importance to the farmers, and it is expected that some definite action will be taken at the next convention of the organized farmers, I appeal to The Guide again for space to defend the New Zealand system. In the first place I do not admit that any organized co-operative association could or would give the farmers as cheap money as the government could. The government is supposed to be the most thoroughly organized, and can borrow money much cheaper than any association. Then there is no need of us waiting for years to get funds. It has given universal satisfaction in New Zealand. They have borrowed about \$42,000,000, and have out on mortgages about \$37,500,000 at 4 per cent. Now it is estimated that the three prairie provinces have out on interest over \$300,000,000. The difference between 4 and 9 per cent. would be \$15,000,000 each year, and for ten years would be \$150,000,000. Then remember

the loan companies re-loan that money each year, say at 9 per cent., and compound it. What an enormous sum it would be! Wake up, farmers, don't you see the enormous drain upon the West. We must keep this wealth at home, and votes will do it. We have them, then let us use them. Come out of the ditch. Then you must remember when the railroads want millions of cheap money they do not go to any loan association to borrow; they go straight to the government, which either gives it to them or lends it or guarantees their bonds so they can borrow it on our credit. If New Zealand can secure cheap money for the farmers, there is no reason why Canada cannot. If it is a good thing for a small country, it would be for a large one. If cheap money is a good thing for ten farmers the same would apply to a thousand or any number. Now, I also believe we should make our demands to the Dominion government, as they have all our resources, and all the provinces are clamoring for cheap money. Now then, farmers, I appeal to

your intellect, not to your backbone, as the politicians do. There is no need of waiting for years to secure this boon.

The New Zealand system is as simple as it can be. There is no need of grouping farmers together and getting them to be responsible to each other. Saskatchewan has not put her loan system into operation yet. We do not know of any association loaning money to the farmers at one-half per cent. above what the government can secure it for. If there was an organized association all ready formed in Canada that would take up the farm mortgages as they become due on that basis it might look feasible. The government simply takes the same security that the loan companies do and borrows money on the credit of the country. Remember, that whatever service a government can render to the people cheaper than they can secure the same from any other source, it is their duty to do it.

Now, for short loans. The state banks of New Zealand accept deposits at 3 or 4 per cent., loaning to the people at an

advance of 1 per cent., and now have over \$30,000,000 loaned out from that fund. They report no losses and a net revenue last year of \$250,000. It is a simple thing for Canada to organize state banks and take the people's savings and give them 4 per cent., and loan it for 5 per cent., and save the people 3 or 4 per cent. Another source from which New Zealand gets funds for short loans is from government life insurance companies, who are obliged to deposit their reserve funds in the state banks. We do not admit that the farmers in securing cheap money thru the government would destroy private enterprise, as the enormous increase in the exports of farm products in New Zealand is proof. The farmers must expect great opposition in getting this act passed and put into operation. Opposition will come from bankers, loan companies and private individuals who loan money. The farmers will be obliged to use their brains and their votes to succeed. You cannot depend upon the strength of

Continued on Page 27



# The Guide Crop Report

Reports received from over 500 farmers giving the condition of the crop up to October 30

As has already been noted in The Guide, the unusual yields of grain which have been prevalent this year all over Western Canada made it advisable to revise the crop estimate compiled from facts received from secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations and United Farmers of Alberta before this record crop was cut. The estimated yield of grain was published in the issue of The Guide for November 3, but space was not available to give in detail the additional information asked for on the crop report forms. From the 512 reports filled in on October 30 it would appear that there is yet from 15 to 20 per cent. of the threshing to be done. In several districts low grade grain is reported. Naturally, owing to the bad weather, the heavy crop and the lateness of threshing operations, very much less land has been prepared for crop this fall. Against this it must be mentioned that the fall of 1914 was a remarkably favorable one and a very much larger acreage than usual was plowed on that account. On the whole, less summerfallowing has been done this year. Lack of feed in some cases and the heedless spring cropping of every available acre in response to urgent but misapplied production propaganda were the causes largely responsible for this decreased acreage. Undoubtedly cars are short almost everywhere, but it must be mentioned in fairness to the railways that arrangements during the early part of the season were quite adequate to supply the demand and it is only recently, when the volume of grain has altogether surpassed all expectations, that car shortage has become noticeable. On some of the branch lines probably conditions could be improved. The preference given to cars billed to the Saskatoon terminal elevator, which has been arranged between the Board of Grain Commissioners and the railway companies and was noted in last week's Guide, is evidence of an attempt being made to relieve this congestion. A summary of the report by provinces and districts follows:—

## Manitoba

North—Grain is lowered about a grade thru frost damage. There is grain enough left to make threshing last until December 31. About 80 per cent. less summerfallow done this year and 50 per cent. less fall plowing. Cars are short. East of Winnipeg threshing is complete. The work done is about as usual. Sixty per cent. fall plowing completed and no shortage of cars. In the north-west of the province very little damage to grain of any kind is noticeable. Threshing will be complete only with good weather about middle of November. About 10 to 20 per cent. less summerfallow land and the usual fall plowing is only half done. Cars are scarce. In the west of the province there is a 20 per cent. decrease in the amount of summerfallowing which has been done. Threshing cannot be completed until the middle of November and scarcely any fall work on the land has been done. Grain cars are scarce in some localities, but most reports state that there is no cause for alarm.

In the west central part of the province threshing operations were expected to be finished about the second week in November. About 25 per cent. decrease was noticed in the area summerfallowed this year and from 5 to 50 per cent. of the usual fall plowing had been done. No serious car shortage was mentioned. In the south and south-west the bulk of the threshing is completed. About the same amount as usual of summerfallowing has been done. Fall plowing is less than usual by from 30 to 75 per cent. and there is little complaint as to car shortage.

## Saskatchewan

From the north-east part of the province reports state that threshing is almost complete. About the same amount of summerfallowing as usual has been done and altho scarcely as much fall plowing as usual has been done, several reports mention a much larger proportion of fall disking. No car shortage reported. In the north-west threshing is about completed. In practically all reports car shortage is noted and in several the condition is acute. A reasonable amount of fall work has been done. In the east central district there is still some threshing to be done. Summerfallowed land has

decreased around 25 per cent. over the whole district and where threshing operations are not complete very little fall plowing has been done. In many cases, particularly where there are no railroad lines in competition, cars have been very short. The same applies very largely to the central district. In the west central part threshing, providing there is good weather, should be cleaned up by about the middle of November. In some cases the amount of land summerfallowed has increased from 10 to 25 per cent., but in others a marked decrease is reported. Fall plowing to a certain extent has been done where threshing was finished in good time. In practically every report grain cars have been very scarce. In the south-eastern portion of the province where threshing is not already completed it is expected to be wound up by the end of the first week in November. Land summerfallowed has decreased this year and less fall plowing than usual has been done so far. Any car shortage has only been felt in a few localities in this district. In the south central part of the province much of the threshing has been completed, altho in some localities, with good weather, two weeks work still to be done was reported. Summerfallows have slightly increased in acreage on the whole, but not a very great deal of fall work has been done. In nearly every case reports state that cars were quite plentiful until just recently. In the south-west part of the province a lot of threshing remains to be done. With fair weather the average date of completion is November 20. Summerfallowed land is about the same in extent this year, but owing to late fall threshing little or no fall plowing has been done. Cars are short now at most points.

## Alberta

In the Battle River constituency and in the north of the province of Alberta generally threshing, altho completed in some cases, will not be cleaned up before the middle of November. On the whole summerfallowed land is about the same in extent as last year. Cars are short now and not more than 45 per cent. of the usual fall plowing has been done. In south-east all reports, with just one or two exceptions, state that threshing will not be completed until late in November. Several mention an increase in the summerfallowed land. Cars are short now. Substantially the same report holds good for the Bow River constituency with the exception that the car shortage is not so pronounced. In the south-west threshing will be very late. Land plowed for summerfallow has decreased very considerably and cars are very short now. In the central portion of the province there remains a lot of threshing to be done. Not a great deal of summerfallowing is done, but except in a few localities the usual amount is considerably decreased this year. Car shortage is felt in some localities. In the Victoria constituency the threshing is very nearly completed. Reports as to amount of summerfallowing done vary. Average up to a slightly decreased amount. Cars are now short. In the north-west threshing work is about completed and where this is so fall work has been well attended to. Cars are now scarce.

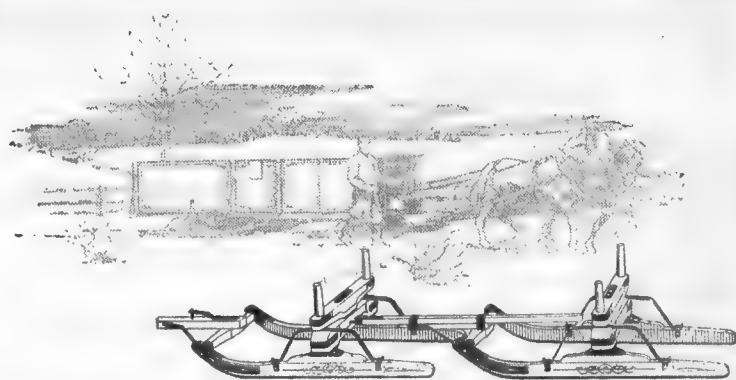
## PROFESSOR RETURNING

G. W. Wood, a former member of the staff of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and until recently connected with the extension department of the North Dakota Agricultural College, is coming back to the Manitoba institution as assistant professor of animal husbandry.

He was connected with the local college from 1913 to 1915. He is a graduate of Macdonald College, in Quebec. He specialized in animal husbandry, and was awarded the Sir Edward Stearn cup for securing in his senior year the highest score in judging livestock. Mr. Wood's return will be a very welcome and valuable addition to the animal husbandry department of the College.

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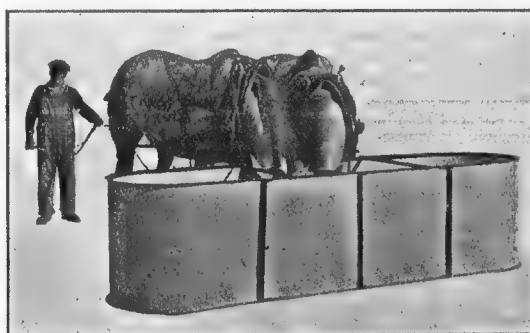
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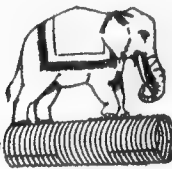
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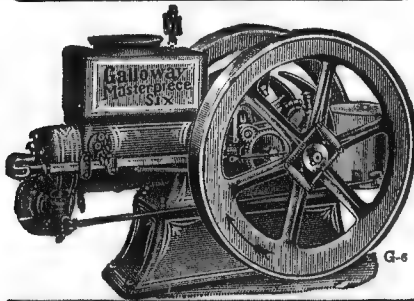
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J. B. MUSSELMAN,  
A. G. HAWKES,  
E. J. BARRICK,  
J. E. PAYNTER.

Executive Committee.

**Your Questions Answered**

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. These wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

**GRAIN SALE CONTRACT**

Q.—Last September I signed a written agreement to sell to a local grain agent 2,000 bushels of wheat at 72 cents on track for December delivery, paying no cash deposit. My crop turned out poorer than I expected and when I threshed I sold at the prevailing price of 82 cents, thinking wheat would be dropping and I would be able to buy back my December without losing much. As wheat is going up, am I really liable for the difference in price?—O. C., Sask.

A.—You can be held for the exact loss which is sustained in your December wheat. You have signed a contract and any court will hold you liable to live up to it. Any loss sustained thru your not living up to it can be collected in any county court in Canada.

**RECORDING GRADE STOCK**

Q.—If I have a herd of grade cows and use pure-bred bulls for five consecutive crosses, can I register the offspring from the fifth cows as pure-bred stock in England? Does this apply to Canada?—Subscriber, Sask.

A.—To record any breed of cattle in the Canadian National records it is necessary that they be by recorded sires out of recorded dams. Grading up is not permissible. In England, where most of the breeds originate, grading up is allowed for females.

In all Canadian national records animals must be by recorded sires out of recorded dams, with the exception of Clydesdale, Shire and Standard-bred mares, which may be recorded on four crosses, in other words, a mare as well as her mother, grandmother and great-grandmother must be by pure-bred sires to qualify for registration. A Hackney mare may be recorded on two crosses, that is, if she is by a Hackney sire and her mother is also by a Hackney sire.—J. W. Brandt, Accountant, Canadian National Livestock Records.

**OVERCHARGE FOR THRESHING**

Q.—(1) I have reason to believe that I have been charged for more bushels of oats in a bin than it contains. On proof of this can I claim and recover the amount overcharged? If so, how? (2) Give some reliable method to determine the number of oats in a bin.—J. A. L., Sask.

A.—(1) If the thrasher has charged you for threshing more bushels of grain than you have you may bring civil action to recover excess paid. (2) To ascertain the amount of grain in a bin multiply the height by the length by the width to get the cubical contents. Then multiply this sum by 4 and divide by 5. This will give the number of bushels according to measurement. It would be difficult to say if this is the correct number of bushels, because some oats weigh more according to measurement than others, and machine measurement goes by weight.

Impecunious Suitor (endeavoring to make himself agreeable to Angela's papa)—"What a charming place you have here, sir! Does it go all the way to that grove over there?"

Unsympathetic Papa—"It does."

Impecunious Suitor—"And all the way to that stone wall in the distance on this side?"

Unsympathetic Papa—"It does. And it goes all the way to the river on the south and all the way to the main road on the north. But it does not go with my daughter Angela."

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**"Unity" and "Good Luck" Flour**

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Then, of course; you'll pay off the indebtedness in time. But suppose you should die suddenly—will the mortgagee foreclose, or will your wife be able to meet the payments?

And even if she can, won't it make a big hole in her resources?

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## Farmers' Financial Directory

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or new parts before they are required. If more farmers knew what those know who have tried us for repairs and jobbing work of all descriptions our shops could not handle one-tenth of the work we would get. A walk through our shops would show you scores of engines made as good as new by simply reboring the cylinders and having new over-size pistons and rings made, cranks turned up, new fly wheels cast, broken parts welded, etc.

**Why Buy** new cylinders when you can have them rebored and new pistons fitted for half the cost?  
**Buy** new rollers for your grain crusher when you can have the old ones recut and made as good as new for half the cost?  
**Buy** new crank shafts when we can turn the old ones true?  
**Not** cut your machinery bill in half?

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All classes of gears and sprockets, well drill bits and drilling machine castings of any description. Stay bolts, studs, flues, grate bars, flame sheets, plow standards and all kinds of forgings. Steam chests faced, gas engine valves turned up, new shafts fitted in discs, etc., etc.

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Our \$70,000 plant comprises machine shop, pattern shop, foundry, blacksmith shop and oxy-acetylene welding plant. In order to keep our plant and staff of highly skilled mechanics fully employed we undertake farmers' repair work during the winter months at prices close to cost. We guarantee all our work. Write us for prices.

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S. Silberman & Sons Dept. 128, 1117-1125 W. 36th St., CHICAGO, ILL.



### MAKING A WILL

By H. J. Russell, Commercial Master of St. Johns Technical High School, Winnipeg

Who should make a will? To this question the thoughtful man will be inclined to answer, "Everyone who is of legal age." There are two classes, however, whom these articles will not concern, those who have nothing to leave in the way of material possessions, and that small number that objects on religious grounds to the making of a will. We feel sure that the majority of our readers, however, will be vitally interested in this important question, the neglect of which has often led to distressing results.

A will is a written instrument by which a person disposes of his property to take effect after his death. Anyone who has an estate, or an expectation of one, in merchandise, land, money or its equivalent, should take steps to make a will providing for its benevolent disposition. To make a valid will a person must be of the age of twenty-one years, sound in mind and free from constraint or undue influence. Married women may dispose of their own estate by will, without the consent of their husbands.

The two common forms of will are the English form and the holograph will. The English form may be written by any person and must be signed in the presence of at least two witnesses. It requires to be probated. By probate is meant to prove the validity of a will in the court, usually the Probate Court. The holograph will is one which is wholly written and signed by the testator (one who makes a will). This will needs no witness, but it also must be probated. A minor cannot make a valid will. Holograph wills are valid in Manitoba and Alberta, but Saskatchewan requires the English form.

A will does not take effect until after the death of the testator and if the donee dies before the testator, the bequest lapses unless the statute provides who shall take the property in that event. Should a property owner die without a will, or intestate, the estate will go to the legally designated heirs, as provided by statute, subject to the estate of dower or curtesy in a surviving wife or husband. In immediate descendants, the widow usually gets one-third and the remaining two-thirds goes to his child or children. A will does not stand as regards posthumous children and the Saskatchewan act provides that "Any child born after the death of his father for whom no provision is made in the will of his father shall have the like interest in the real and personal property of his father as if the father had died intestate; and all the devisees and legatees under such will shall abate in proportion their respective devises and bequests."

Alterations do not invalidate a will before signing, provided that they are initialled by the testator and the witnesses. If any alterations are required to a will after the lapse of years, it is better to make a new will and destroy the old one. The changes may be made, however, by means of a codicil which may be attached to the original will. It must be signed and witnessed in the same manner and must describe accurately the will of which it is to form a part. A bequest to a witness is void as regards that person, but does not invalidate the will in other respects. Unless the will states that it was made in anticipation of marriage, a subsequent marriage would cause its revocation. Money or property left in trust under a will is not subject to the Statute of Limitations and therefore never outlaws. Next week a simple form of will with instructions as to its execution will be given.

### WAR GRAFTERS GO TO JAIL

This, of Course, was in France, and Not in Canada

Marseilles, France, Nov. 8.—A vigorous campaign undertaken by the French government to punish persons who have profited unduly from the needs of the nation is well under way. A supply corps officer, named Parent, and his soldier clerk, have been sentenced by a court-martial to five years in prison, and fines of 1,500 francs (\$300) for accepting commissions from contractors on purchases of supplies amounting to more than 6,000,000 francs (\$1,200,000).

Jean Busseret, a tent manufacturer, who obtained orders for 1,500,000 francs (\$300,000) worth of goods by the payment of commissions, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and a heavy fine. Three other business men, convicted on similar charges, have been sentenced to prison.

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# "The Accused Shall Enjoy--"

By Donald R. Richberg  
Concluded from Last Week

Mulaney's forehead puckered plaintively. He rolled a cigarette with paper and tobacco supplied by the indulgent guard and licked the edges together with painful care. His hands shook as he shielded the match flame. After a few deep inhalations he seemed to gather courage and his weak jaw came forward obstinately. He peered at me in the half-light of the low-ceilinged room. His groping hand touched one of the steel bars across the window and he jerked himself out of indecision.

"I want to fight," he said, huskily.

"All right," I said; "I'll do my best."

The next morning, while waiting for the call of "United States against Mulaney," I heard the blackmailer who had been arraigned with my client plead guilty under advice of counsel. He acknowledged having written a letter threatening a notably honorable citizen with exposure of a mythical visit to a notorious hotel. The price of silence he fixed at five hundred dollars. The good citizen, being both unusually decent and courageous, and having a loyal wife and a perfect alibi, had turned the letter over to the District Attorney. For this despicable crime, which would poison the victim's whole life with a certain amount of unjust suspicion, the smirking prisoner made a worthless apology and received six months in the Du Page County jail. His guard remarked comfortingly as they passed me:

"Six months out there under the trees will pass very quickly. The sheriff is a good fellow. He'll treat you all right."

Following this neat example of speedy and exact justice, I informed the Court that my client maintained his plea of not guilty and that I desired one week's continuance in order to prepare a proper defense. The judge looked his surprise at the idea of taking a week to prepare a defense for a man who couldn't afford to employ a lawyer. The prosecutor smiled indulgently at the folly, but did not oppose the request. I was therefore granted a week for the task which I had imposed on myself of learning more about one particular point of law than any one else at the trial would probably know. Mulaney's faith in me was revived by the achievement of obtaining for him another week's board in the county jail, so that he left the court-room in a most unjustified state of cheer.

One week later the stage was set for the judicial drama guaranteed to all criminals by the Constitution. "The accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury." The extent of the enjoyment, however, even as the result of "the pursuit of happiness," depends largely on the finances of the accused.

To the credit of the Government it should be stated that the prosecution was staged with a liberal hand. No less than three assistant district attorneys occupied one side of the counsel table. A postal inspector, a deputy marshal, and a messenger sat next in order. Behind them was a squad of witnesses. Upon the high bench sat a venerable judge, a Civil War veteran of stern, unblemished character. The minute clerk and other court attaches lounged in their accustomed places. Lastly, twelve good men and true were herded into the jury box, which was comfortably equipped with large swivel chairs, in order that the jury mind might not be affected by any avoidable discomfort of the jury body. The State had done its part well. Every ounce of power in aid of the impressiveness of the Government's case had been applied.

The shambling, hulking person brought in by a uniformed keeper was the prisoner. What had he done to stage his defense?

In truth, it must be admitted that Mulaney had done little or nothing. He had made his supreme effort when he had sturdily stood upon his sacred rights as a "person" and demanded a lawyer. As a result of this stroke he was now supported by a somewhat pale, rather scared-looking stripling experimenting with his first criminal case. Beyond acquiring this dubious aid the prisoner had done nothing. His naked presence was almost an affront to the overwhelming majesty of the force to which he was opposed.

One hears much about the right of appeal. It is an inviolable right, the law books report, in order that the errors of the lower court may be corrected by the

wisdom of the higher courts—or vice versa, as it sometimes happens. But to appeal one must have a record of what has happened at the trial for the information of the higher court. To have a record requires that a stenographer take down the testimony, the objections, the rulings, and the arguments, and then typewrite his notes, which are bound together, with copies of the official records, and presented to the court of appeal. Here is the point where Mulaney had failed utterly to live up to the obligations of a defendant. A stenographer's time costs ten dollars a day. For his typewritten notes he charges about forty cents a page. Then the clerk of the court charges fixed fees for his work in preparing the record.

Mulaney had no money. His family had no money. Mulaney had no friends with money. Therefore Mulaney could not have a record. Mulaney could not appeal. He still had the sacred right of appeal—a wonderful and intricate legal mechanism. But it could not be run without oil, and Mulaney had no oil.

My client's failure to stage his defense adequately put him and his lawyer at a great disadvantage. If the prosecution introduced improper and prejudicial evidence with the permission of the Court, my objections became mere protests instead of threats of reversing the case. If the judge ruled or spoke improperly, I had no redress. If proper evidence offered for the prisoner was ruled out or proper argument suppressed, there could be no ultimate righting of the wrong. And the progress of the case showed these to be no idle apprehensions.

Mulaney's stupidity in becoming involved in a penitentiary offense for the matter of five dollars was intellectual brilliance compared to the folly of defending his case without the aid of the sacred right of appeal.

To my perturbed vision it almost seemed that judge and prosecutors noted the vacant stenographer's table with a distinct air of relief. With the inviolable right of appeal looked up for debt, the defense was without shield or buckler, and the Government thrice armed.

When the defendant's counsel table shows the furrowed brows and piercing glances of a picked squadron of leaders of the bar, when relays of stenographers are grouped around the witness stand, when the prisoner makes a triumphal progress thru curious crowds from his motor car to the court-room, when he is greeted reverently by distinguished citizens in full view of the humble jury, when high-bred and exquisitely clad members of the defendant's family group themselves effectively behind his chair, when the awed prosecutor defers properly to his "brother at the bar"—whose political influence may have given the prosecutor his job—when, in a word, the stage is adequately set for the defense, then the prisoner may feel that he has lived up to his Constitutional obligations. Then the sacred right of appeal is the tyrant of the court-room. When its voice is heard, the haughtiest judge will tremble and the hand of Justice shake in dread lest her scales be condemned for giving short weight.

But it was a depressing sight to see Mulaney slip into his lonely chair behind his lonely young attorney. And no one appreciated more than that attorney how amateurish the prisoner appeared in his Constitutional role. No imagination could see in him the militant figure of the wrongfully accused enjoying his right of trial by jury. Mulaney wasn't enjoying it at all. He was horribly scared. And his lawyer—a sort of farewell gift from the State—was also horribly scared. For I was suddenly conscious that where the personified right of appeal should have sat whittling his pencils at the stenographer's table there was an empty chair. And in my bitterness I remembered the maxim, "De minimis non curat lex," which our jurisprudence has translated, "The law doesn't care for the little people." I repeated it over and over again under my breath. And so the trial began.

The start was propitious for the defense. Three of the jurymen confessed to almost total ignorance of postal orders. This being a larger proportion than I had dared to hope for, I made no challenges. The first twelve men were accepted by both sides.

The post office clerk blundered honest-

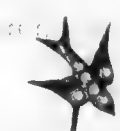
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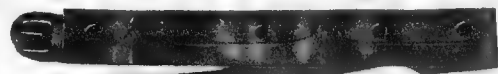
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y, on cross-examination, stating that a postal order could be cashed only at the office on which it was drawn. The prosecution hastily re-examined the witness, and, under proper guidance, he volubly asserted that orders were often cashed by the office issuing them. I attempted to read him the postal regulations to see if he had obeyed them. Particularly I was interested in the one providing that when "in rare instances" an order was presented to the office of issue the clerk should take extraordinary precautions to identify the payee or to verify any indorsements.

Here the Government strenuously objected both to the evidence and to my retort that apparently the Government regarded the orders of the Postmaster-General as irrelevant in this case because they had been disobeyed. Eventually I was permitted to read the regulations to the jury.

The prosecution made out a clear case of the cashing of a forged order by Mulraney, but made no effort to prove that he had forged it or procured the forgery.

I gave my client a last chance to avoid the witness stand, but he was determined. Indeed, his story, with all its dangerous admissions, gave us the only chance for a defense. We had no other witnesses.

Mulraney stumbled amateurishly to the witness stand and mumbled the oath. There was little of dramatic effect in the ceremony. No newspaper photographer requested permission to take a picture for the "Early Home Edition." There was no surging crowd on the public benches. Worst of all, there was no sharpening of pencils at the stenographer's table. Only Mulraney's brother in the rear of the room edged forward in his chair, nervously biting at his finger nails.

Mulraney told his story huskily but straightforwardly. Furthermore, he told it to the jury, as I had instructed, and not to the judge or to the prosecutor, as is customary with embarrassed witnesses. The simple narrative was soon completed, almost word for word as I had heard it first. I started a series of questions designed to bring out his unfamiliarity with money orders. They were carefully worked out questions entirely relevant and material. The intent of the accused is a decisive factor in practically all criminal cases. I was trying to show the lack of intent from the lack of any knowledge on which to base intent. This was the sole defense possible to Mulraney, and to my mind it was a meritorious defense. To write another man's name is not a forgery. Nor, if a man scrawls another's name on the back of a check, which he thinks is a piece of blank paper, can he be properly convicted of forgery after a third person had cashed the check. To cash a bad check thinking it to be good is not a crime. To cash a bad check with intent to defraud is a crime. So all thru the criminal law the intent is of paramount importance.

But the prosecutor objected to my questions. What proper purpose could they have?

I explained that I wished to show the man so ignorant of postal orders as to be incapable of the necessary criminal intent in his actions.

Did the judge overrule the objection with that impartial respect for precedent which so adorns the bench and mollifies even the sacred right of appeal? No, he did not.

His Honor remarked in a loud and emphatic tone:

"Objection sustained. This is as bald a case of forgery as I have ever seen!"

To which remark the young counsel for the defense, with cheeks white and hands trembling with impotent anger, replied:

"I object most respectfully but most earnestly to the remarks of the Court in the presence of the jury. Furthermore, I insist upon calling your Honor's attention to the fact that the Government did not even attempt to prove the defendant guilty of forgery. I protest against a conviction by the Court."

"Procuring a forgery is the same as forgery," interjected Mr. Walker.

"Nor did you attempt to prove that," I retorted.

"The defendant's own statement proved that," said the Court.

"Then I suggest," was my response, "that inasmuch as you rely on the defendant's own frank statement for proof of what he did with the order, that his own statement of his familiarity with money orders may also be received in evidence. I suggest that it is difficult for a man to intend the result of an act when he is entirely ignorant of what the result of the act will be."



"A man is presumed to intend the natural consequences of his acts," announced the judge oracularly.

"And therefore evidence must be admissible to prove that the presumption is incorrect," I snapped back. My small store of self-control was almost gone.

"The act itself is the best proof," replied his Honor, utilizing that circular reasoning which is the delight of mechanical minds. "Furthermore," he continued, "I don't care to hear any more argument. Objection sustained."

I sat down in my chair and fumbled papers for five minutes. I figured that I needed a chance to cool down and that a rest wouldn't do any harm to the Court.

At last his Honor became impatient. "Go on with the case," he demanded. "Have you any other witnesses?"

"The defendant himself is the only witness," I said, slowly, rising for a last effort. "The testimony which he would give is crucial. I have spent a great deal of time on this point. I should like to cite some authorities to your Honor."

"It's not necessary," said the Court. "Do you wish to examine further on other points?"

The only chance for Mulraney lay with the jury. A fine for contempt would be as a soothing balm to my inflamed spirit, so I fired my last shot recklessly—at the Court, but facing the jury.

"Since we are not permitted to introduce the only evidence we have, the defense rests."

The Court replied with a back-handed slap:

"Do you care to argue this case?"

The prosecutor leaped to his cue.

"We are willing to waive argument," he said.

The young lawyer for the defendant was trembling again with rage.

"Once more I object most vehemently to the remark of the Court. And, since the verdict lies with the jury, I should like to be permitted at least to argue the case."

"How much time?"

"Under the circumstances, fifteen minutes will be sufficient."

The Government waived the opening. I took the postal order—Exhibit 1—and laid it on the edge of the jury box. Mulraney's next two to five years would be determined by my next fifteen minutes. My voice broke with nervousness as I started my plea in an embittered spirit:

"This isn't a serious case, gentlemen. You can see that nobody regards it seriously—except the prisoner. There's no mass of evidence, no debates by eminent attorneys. The Court's time has not been wasted with long legal wrangles. Even the District Attorney doesn't feel it necessary to argue the case. It's all about this little slip of paper. The defendant, according to his own story, got five dollars on it which didn't belong to him. The opposing counsel calls that a crime. Mulraney apparently didn't think it a crime. He didn't run away. He stayed right around where everybody knew him until the officers came for him."

"Of course that was stupid—for a guilty man. Quite natural for an innocent man. Whether Mulraney was guilty or innocent depends, not on what he did, but on what he intended. Every wrong act isn't a crime. The intention with which it was done is the deciding point. The Court will tell you, doubtless, that a man is presumed to intend the natural consequences of his acts. That may be. But don't forget that word 'presumed,' gentlemen. If the facts of the case, the defendant's own story, a simple narrative of just what really happened—if these facts and your own common sense tell you that no wrongful act, no criminal wrong, was intended, then that presumption of guilty intent is overthrown."

Then I reviewed carefully Mulraney's story, pointing out how it fitted in with the writing on the postal order, which the jurymen passed from hand to hand. With an eye on the judge I talked warily about the probability of misunderstanding what was right and wrong in the use of money orders and checks by those unfamiliar with them. I referred to the mistakes which children, and even grown men and women, make in the simplest matters of banking and finance.

"Here is a man," I continued, "who is simply a child in regard to such matters, a worker at odd jobs, living from hand to mouth, who finds what looks to him like five dollars. His supposed friend in the post office tells him what to do to get the money, and he does what he is told to do with the assistance of another kind of friend. It's just as I said in the beginning, a very trivial affair—all except the



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penalty—two to five years in the penitentiary! That's not trivial—and that makes your responsibility very heavy. When you are called upon to hold a man guilty of an offense for which a stern judge may sentence him to five years in the penitentiary, I think you have a right, for the sake of your own consciences, to demand evidence on which you can do more than presume him guilty. I think you have the right to know that he is guilty—guilty, not merely of doing a foolish thing, but guilty of intending to do a criminal act."

In this manner I struggled along thru my time, a novice in law seeking to teach its complicated principles to my elders. And meanwhile poor Mulraney, a novice in crime, sitting bolt upright in his straight chair and blinking at the jury of his peers, strove vainly to enact the part of misused innocence. His freshly scrubbed face, with its vivid sores, his wet, carefully brushed hair, above all his dog-like air of expecting to be kicked, were obvious blunders. But worst of all his blunders was the empty chair at the stenographer's table. With the right of appeal behind me I should have argued with a light heart. I might have even persuaded Mulraney into an attitude of belligerent integrity. For Mulraney's constitutional rights had been rudely violated. Had he possessed the proper wealth, he could have been wrapped about in protecting yards and yards of Fourth of July oratory. Volumes conclusively proving his wrongs could have been piled upon the desks of the high court. Newspapers could have been induced to roar editorials over the usurpation by the Court of the function of the jury. Legal reviews could have been encouraged to denounce the arrogant judge who denied the inherent legal right to rebut any presumption by evidence.

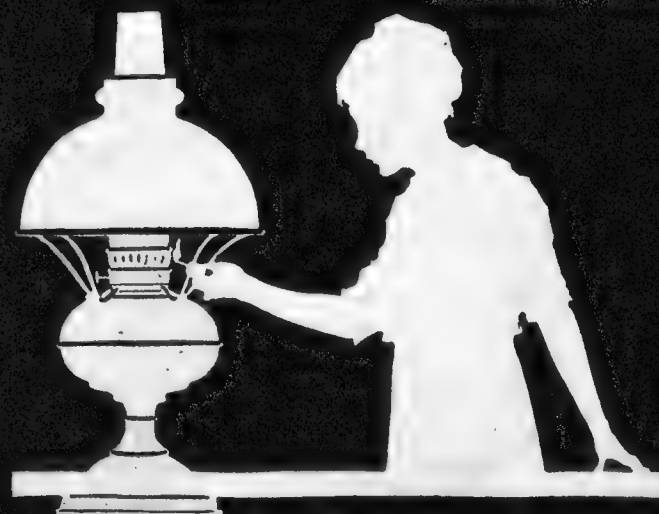
All this might have been—but was not. Mulraney had no money—Mulraney could have no appeal. Sacred rights, even as precious pearls, are for the benefit of those who can afford to pay for them.

The prosecutor's speech was brief but forcible. The judge would tell the jury the law. It was their duty to obey the law—that is, to obey what the judge told them was the law.

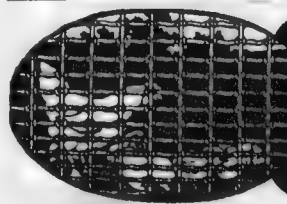
The judge was very impressive, dignified, and authoritative. The jury was advised to remember that the amount didn't count. It made no difference whether a prisoner had taken five dollars or five million. The principle was the

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thing. If he had taken that which did not belong to him, he should be punished. Especially if he had taken it from his Government.

I had a sudden vision of a parade of sleek tax-dodgers, of respectable smugglers, of timber thieves, of coal-land pirates, of water-power monopolists, men of vast wealth, taking millions that didn't belong to them from their Government. How many were in jail?

Then the Court finished by reiterating that hoary falsehood, evolved by some case-hardened pseudo-logician of remote ages and reverentially transmitted by generations of brain-fagged lawyers: "A man is presumed to intend the natural consequences of his acts."

The jury retired. I didn't dare to talk to Mulraney, who sat disconsolately doubled up in his chair. His poor play-acting hour had passed. I sat musing over that final judicial untruth. Suppose Mulraney was convicted wrongfully. Suppose his years in prison killed his chance in life. He was not yet beyond redemption. After a penitentiary term there would not be much left for salvage. If the judge and jury intended the natural consequences of their acts, they would be responsible for Mulraney's ruined life in the final Court of Appeal!

A kindly man gives a beggar a quarter. The beggar is an obvious cocaine fiend. He buys his drug and dies. Has the kindly gentleman committed murder?

In most of the discretionary acts of life the natural consequences are quite different from one's expectations—because one is ignorant of all the factors in the problem. The very rarity of success indicates that the great majority of people in a majority of instances do not intend the natural consequences of their acts.

The jury was out nearly an hour. The clerk gossiped with me about it.

"After that charge by the Court I didn't suppose they'd be out five minutes. I wonder what they are talking about."

"Perhaps," I suggested, "they are discussing the natural consequences of their acts."

"You seem sore," he remarked. "Oh, not at all," I replied. "I'm an officer of court. I'm not interested in the case. I'm only the prisoner's lawyer. I tell him what his Constitutional rights are, so that he will know when they are violated. It doesn't do him any good here. But it gives him something to talk about in jail."

The jury filed in. "Guilty on all three counts," was the verdict.

Mulraney gasped—a painful sound in the still court-room.

Judicially speaking, the verdict was absurd. There was no evidence presented on the forgery charge except evidence to prove it false.

I touched Mulraney's shaking shoulders. I was glad that I could not see his face. My eyes were blurred with anger and vain regrets.

"It's no use to argue for a new trial," I told him. "Waive that, and maybe you'll get the minimum sentence."

"Go ahead," he whispered. With the aid of his guard he stumbled up to the bar.

"Two years at hard labor on each count," announced the judge.

"Concurrently," I suggested. That would mean only two years altogether.

"Concurrently, of course," said the Court. "Sentences always run concurrently unless otherwise ordered."

Mulraney was led away to experience the natural consequences of his act—a result which he is legally presumed to have intended. The process of the law, the power of the court, and the protection of the Constitution had all been invoked to do his will, and, finally, the accused had enjoyed his right of trial by jury. Thus justice had been done.

It is related of a rural editor that he received this question from one of his readers:—

"What is the matter with my hens? Every morning I find one of them laid out stiff and cold on the hen-house floor."

Next day this answer duly appeared in the query column:—

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Old Gentleman (hard of hearing)—"Dear me! Coffins?"

Old Sea Dog—"Coffins? Nah! Corfee—what you makes tea of!"

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# Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.  
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

## HINTS ON HOME NURSING

Read by Mrs. Brookbanks Before the Fortune Women Grain Growers

The best medicines for any patient are cleanliness, air and sunlight. To provide plenty of air the room should be large and easy of ventilation. The sunlight is a healing agent and cheerfulness of surroundings makes for the recovery of the patient. Plenty of light acts in the same way.

The sick room should not be kept dark except in cases of affections of the brain or eye. Patients should be so arranged that they will not be directly in front of a window. To keep a room as free of dust as possible, the furnishings should be of the simplest kind. If rugs are deemed necessary, let them be of a kind that are simple and easily taken out, shaken and exposed to the sun and air.

White walls are very trying to the eyes. Painted a soft tint of neutral green or grey is best, or if papered it is best to have a plain paper of some soft shade. On no account have papers with strongly marked figures as these are dazzling and annoying, even to a well person if constantly with them. It is important to keep the room tidy and attractive looking and to have nothing in the room that will not be easily disinfected. Cut flowers or growing plants are desirable if they have not too strong an odor. The water on cut flowers should be changed once a day. A screen is very convenient to cut off draughts or too strong bars of sunlight. In extremely cold weather tack cotton on the outside of the window or get a piece of board about five or six inches deep and place under the window and the air will come up between the upper and lower sash. Medicines, linen, food, etc., should be kept out of sight. Many sounds are irritating to the nerves of the sick such as creaking doors, rattling windows, rocking chairs, etc.

### Keeping the Bed Fresh

The best bed is of iron or brass with good springs and mattress. The ordinary single bed is best, as too wide a bed makes it awkward and difficult for the nurse. It should be on castors for convenience in moving. A horse hair or a felt mattress is the most comfortable and can be disinfected without injury. A feather bed should never be used as it is yielding and the patient needs a good firm support. It is also so absorbent that it is likely to be damp and is difficult to keep in good condition.

Sheets are better of cotton than of linen. They are less chilly because they do not conduct the heat from the body as rapidly as linen does. Bed linen and night dress should be changed frequently and kept in nice condition. The bed linen, especially the under-sheets, should be kept smooth and free of wrinkles, both for the comfort of the patient and to prevent bed sores. Pillows should be frequently smoothed and shaken. The hair should be combed at least morning and evening. It is better braided in two braids instead of one as the head will rest more comfortably on the pillow. See that the mouth and teeth are kept clean. A good mouth wash is boracic acid solution. In fever cases especial attention should be given to the mouth and throat. For cleanliness, the body should be washed daily with soap and water followed by vigorous rubbing to keep the skin healthy and active, that it may perform its duty of helping to cast off poisonous materials and disease. The daily bath should be followed by bathing in alcohol which serves to tighten the skin. Special attention should be given to the shoulder blades, spine, hips, heels, in short wherever there is pressure. If the skin shows signs of irritation, follow the alcohol rub with vaseline well rubbed in and then dust with a good powder.

In giving the bath, place the bath towel under the head and neck, and face towel across the chest. Wash the face and front part of the neck; if a child give special attention to eyes and ears. Dry with face towel. Wash the chest and dry with a bath towel. Wash all front of the body in sections and dry as washed. Wash the arm farthest from you then the one nearest. Give special attention to the

arm pits. Wash the lower extremity farthest from you then the nearest. Place the heels in the palm of the hand and use long strokes. Turn the patient face downward and wash the back of the body in sections. It is not necessary to have the patient uncovered during any part of the process. After the bath is over remove bath blankets; a little very light nourishment may be given if the patient is tired. Do not give bath for some time after a full meal. If to reduce fever give a cold bath, to bring heat to the surface a hot bath, and to soothe, warm water is used.

Food should be given regularly according to the doctor's directions. This should not be departed from either as to quantity or quality. Encourage the patient to drink water either hot or cold between meals. This serves to keep the digestive tract active, healthy and clean and helps the skin to throw off waste matter. Medicines should be given strictly according to directions. The nurse may be required to take the patient's pulse, respiration and temperature at stated intervals. The pulse is most conveniently taken at the wrist, by placing two or three fingers along the course of the artery. The normal pulse in an adult is 72 beats per minute or it may vary from 68 to 80 without cause for worry. In very young people it may go as high as 110 and 120 and in old people as low as 68. Normally there are four beats of the pulse to every respiration. If possible take the respiration so that the patient is not aware of it. If he or she is aware of it, their breathing becomes unnatural. One can count by watching the rise and fall of the chest. Normal respiration may vary from 26 to 22. Below 8 or above 40 may be considered dangerous. Each family should have a clinical thermometer and know how to use it. The rise in temperature of children is not so serious as in an adult. If there is any departure from normal, the temperature should be frequently taken to see if it persists. If so the doctor should be called. The temperature may be taken under the tongue, in the arm-pit, the groins or the rectum. The interior cavities are a little higher and more even than the surface, so there may be a variation of half a degree in taking. The mouth may be cooler than the other interior cavities on account of being opened.

### Children Dosed Too Much

The average child is dosed too much, both for its future and its present welfare. More often than not the delicate little stomach suffers more attempting to throw off the effects of the drug administered than it does with the trifling disorder which disturbs the little one. Preventative measures keep a child well, but if these have been neglected hot water will usually set the child's system right. Hot water is an excellent physic and corrective of stomach trouble in any form and with a little lemon juice is an excellent remedy for colds. A cup of hot water night and morning will keep the child's bowels regular, the little stomach clean and the liver active. When actual sickness occurs the hot water is better given in smaller quantities at regular intervals during the day and very little food allowed.

It is often surprising how quickly the disordered condition can be remedied. Most children that have been accustomed to hot water from the time of birth drink it eagerly and learn to ask for it, but it is often difficult to induce the child that has not the habit of taking it. Some mothers add sugar or flavoring, but it is best given in its clear state.

Much of the colic of early infancy, which mothers seem to consider a necessary evil, may be avoided by the generous use of hot water. Fill a nursing bottle half full and when he cries give it to him, taking care that it is not too hot. To the mother who over-feeds her infant the hot water bottle will prove a godsend. The value of hot water cannot easily be overrated.

Hot water should be the family doctor in the home, both for children and adults and should be well recommended as such, for he charges no exorbitant fee, and if called in early enough will prevent diseases as well as cure them. Try him.

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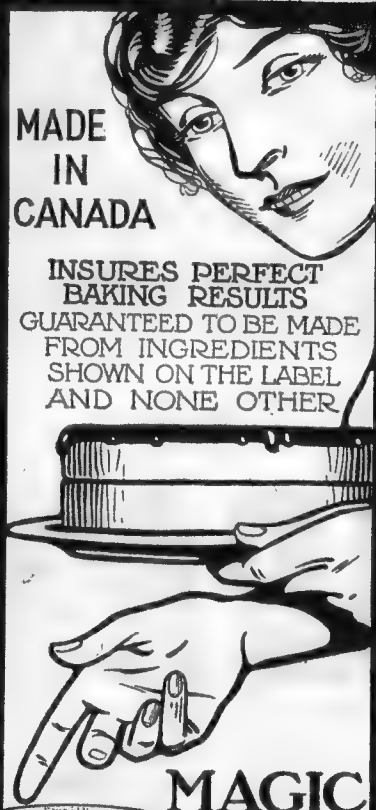
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## Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

### PRIZES FOR STORIES

All the young folk who make haste and send in a story before December 6 stand a chance of winning one of the three story books which are to be given for prizes. The story is to be about "What Happened Yesterday," meaning something that happened in the past, provided it is not more than a few hundred years past.

It would not do to drop a hint as to what you might write about. You are to think that out for yourselves. Still I shouldn't be surprised if some little folk told us about the pioneer experiences of their parents or about some thrilling thing that happened in their own family, or an animal story or any one of a thousand things that are funny or sad or just queer.

The stories must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper, and they must be certified as to age and originality by teacher or parent. Only boys and girls under seventeen years of age are eligible to write for this contest. All the letters must be addressed clearly to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

For the three best stories three jolly story books will be given as prizes, and all the new writers who send a story good enough to print will be sent a membership card and Maple Leaf pin of The Young Canada Club. Write to-day.  
DIXIE PATTON.

### A BIRD'S NEST

I will try and tell you about a bird's nest. The bird that made this nest laid four eggs in it. My brother and I went down to it every day. One day my brother touched one of the eggs.

Soon there were three little birds in the nest, but the egg my brother touched didn't hatch.

One day when school was out the school children went to see the nest. One boy took one of the little birds out with his hand and when he put it back into the nest he touched another little bird.

A few days after they were both gone.

The one little bird stayed until it was strong enough to fly. Now the mother bird and her little one are both gone and somehow the egg is gone too.

This is the strangest thing I ever knew a bird would do.

LORETTA BAUCK,  
Chaplin, Sask. Age 13.

### KNOWING OF DANGER

One day as Mary was playing with Nellie's puppies she found the wheelbarrow just inside the woodshed door.

"Just what I want," she said. "Now we can play going to market to sell the pups." As she was putting the little dogs in the wheelbarrow she said, "Where is the town now? Let's see now. Oh, yes, on the other side of the stream." "Bow-wow," said Nellie. So they started off. Nellie tried to hold Mary back and not let her go across the plank for there was danger.

Just as Mary got to the centre of the plank it slipped and dogs and girl fell into the water. Nellie got the pups out safely, but Mary got her foot hurt badly so she could not walk for a long time. When she was better she said that Nellie knew better than she did that time.

PHILIP GARRATT,  
Cupar, Sask. 11 years.

### SNOOKUMS

When I was living in town I got a young wolf given to me. It was only a few weeks old. We had it in a small box. It would only drink milk.

After it got bigger it would go into a lumber yard next to our house. After it grew up to be big we had no place for it and my mother gave it away.

T. BOWDEN.

### A BEAR IN THE TIMBER

One day last July my brother and I were up in the timber after some poles to put on our shed, and as we were coming home we saw a bear sitting up on a hill about a hundred yards away and when we saw him he was just sitting there.

The horses jumped and wanted to run, but we would not let them.

When we went by he walked down the hill a little way and then went back up the hill and started to eat saskatoons, and then in about two weeks a neighbor of ours shot him and gave us one front quarter.

RUSSEL HAYES,  
Age 10.

### MY RABBITS

One day as I was out working in the field I discovered a little cotton-tail rabbit in a furrow. I ran after it a long time and at last I caught it. I took it home and put it in a pen and fed it carrot tops and gave it milk to drink and it was contented.

Not long after that when I was in the field I caught another one just like it and I took it home and put it with the other one and they seemed to know each other and they stayed right together. One day as I was cleaning the pen I put them in a box, but they got out. I caught one of them, but I couldn't find the other one which I think our pups killed. Not long after that I was unfortunate enough to lose the other one, so that was the end of my rabbits.

ERVIN KNUTSON,  
Granum, Alta. Age 13.

### COYOTES

There were lots of coyotes that came around our house. They were trying to get our dog. They would make believe there was only one of them and then another would come up to the fence. When we would go to sleep at night we could hear them howl. They never came around at night because we left the light burning.

Where there were hills they would sneak around them and try to get the dogs. One time we were coming home and had two dogs and we met a couple of coyotes. There were two coyotes and two dogs and lots of hills. One coyote would go around a hill to try to get the dogs, but they could not get the dogs for they kept close to the rig.

They wanted to get the dogs then they would get in a fight and the other coyotes would come and help and they would kill the dogs.

MAE DAVY,  
Vulcan, Alta. Age 8.

### THE ROBIN

Now I feel very sorry for the robins sometimes for they often have bad luck as these did anyway.

They built their nest in one of our old binders and hatched five dear little robins. I fed them bread crumbs and gave them some water to drink. But one day our old grey cat climbed up and, oh, she ate them all. They never built there again.

MYRTLE A. LANE,  
Hargrave, Man. Age 12.

### FORGET-ME-NOT

I am going to try for the prize this time as I am, and have been, a very silent member for some time.

The most peculiar flower I have ever seen was the forget-me-not. It is a pretty blue flower and has small petals and it grows in valleys and on hills. Some people will have it that they just grow on the hills, but I want to see what the editor and members have to say to that.

I will close with best wishes.  
FLORA SORGE.  
I am afraid I do not know just where they grow.  
D. P.

### THE REINDEER

Reindeer have the fewest enemies. They live in the forest. They are very beautiful. They carry themselves so nicely that everybody loves to look at them. They get their food easiest of all animals. They eat the green grass.

WILLIE V. JOHNSON,  
Burnt Lake, Alta. Age 10.

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# The Larger Family

By J. S. Woodsworth  
Secretary of the Canadian Welfare League

V.—News from the Front

Our family circle is larger than might be imagined. The other day on entering the office of a well known lawyer of Montreal, I noticed a copy of The Grain Growers' Guide on his desk. "Why," I exclaimed, "I'm surprised to see that paper here." "Well," he answered, "I read it regularly." Its editorials ought to be commented on by every Eastern paper—if the Eastern papers were only wise enough! Many of us feel that our political and economic salvation must come from the West. I have been following your articles, too. What possibilities there are in that new country before conditions and institutions become fixed. Then, today, there came a letter from a reader in New Ontario. He tells a story of the fight which his minister is putting up in the cause of social betterment. I want to pass on this story. Call the attention of your minister to it. If your minister is so situated back him up in his fight against the reactionaries. I will not give the name of this community. It might be any one of fifty places. When Dickens told the story of Nicholas Nickleby and exposed the bad conditions prevailing in the boarding schools, each of a number of schoolmasters of whom Dickens had never heard thought that he was the guilty man and threatened dire vengeance!

I'll give the story largely in my correspondent's own words. He writes:—"When I tell you that I am writing from a village in New Ontario you will no doubt realize that the path of co-operation is even more steep than in many parts of the West. Conservatism and orthodoxy are the two most outstanding characteristics of this province. The public mind influenced by ultra-stand-patters resembles very much the man you referred to some time ago in your 'Sermons for the Unsatisfied,' who on reaching the cross-roads stood still and consequently did not get anywhere.

## The New Minister

"Some time ago a new minister arrived in town to take charge of our church. Shortly after his arrival he preached a series of sermons on 'The Church and the Community' and urged that the churches and other existing organizations should co-operate in making the community Christian. These sermons were followed up by an organized effort to accomplish their objective. Largely thru the efforts of the minister there was organized what we called a Social Welfare League. Each member of the community was invited to join and ministers of all denominations were asked to co-operate and give lectures on subjects of interest.

"From this league a committee was appointed to raise funds for a library. Small grants were given by the local council, the women's institute and our church. This, with money raised in other ways, purchased between two and three hundred volumes, which we hope will form the nucleus of a good serviceable library.

"The needs of the boys and girls were next taken into consideration. Up to this time no attempt had been made to provide organized play or study. Our new minister formed clubs for boys and clubs for girls. In the summer the boys play football and baseball, and the girls basket ball. The school grounds were fitted up for these games. During the winter months the boys' club meets in a building adjoining the church, where they are given a course of study suitable to their years and also physical exercises and games. An attempt is now being made to fit up this building as a gymnasium. The girls' club during the winter meets once each week at the various homes. There is provided for them a course in religious education, various games and occasional 'socials.'

"Next came the organization of a Potato Growers' Association. Here the minister got into difficulty with some of

the people in town. The association resulted in more money for the farmers and less for the middlemen and the middlemen had been the strong supporters of the church. So the merchants withheld their subscriptions in support of the church.

"The local politicians, too, fearing the effect of such teaching and organization on the next election branded the new minister as a Socialist and forthwith waged war. He had been preaching brotherhood and good will so they denounced him as a pro-German and even went so far as to try to have him arrested. In this they were unsuccessful.

"But this was not all. Some of the older members of the church who didn't like all this new fangled teaching and activity took the ground that such a gospel was not the 'old, old story' and so they brought the minister up on a charge of heresy. Strange to say this move, too, was blocked and the minister went on with his work.

"In spite of this trouble our congregations are as large if not larger than before, but the personnel has changed. The ultra orthodox and the party politician do not attend, but the younger people and those who never used to go to church now attend.

"One of the direct results of these co-operative efforts has been to develop to some degree a community spirit. We are beginning to discover that the community has a soul, and that it is the function of the church to save that soul as in the past she has saved the souls of individuals."

Such is the story of community effort in one Canadian community. We would be all glad to know more of the details of this interesting experiment.

What about the minister? Why is he really so unpopular with a section of the community? Is he lacking in tact or did he say some injudicious things? Or, is it a straight case of being persecuted for righteousness sake? If so, are the best people standing behind him? Are his brother ministers by his side? Will he be able to hold out? Such are the questions which suggest themselves.

Perhaps I have been setting the ministers too hard a task. When the interests of the Kingdom of God in the community apparently conflict with the interests of the church and the minister which is to have precedence?

No, this is not too high a standard for those who profess to be followers of the Master! And this is not the ministers' task alone. Each must make the choice.

## The Duty of the Church

The church, we take it, must, like the individual, learn not to be ministered unto but to minister, and, if need be, to give up its very existence for the larger good—and may we not believe that the church that is thus willing to lose its denominational life will find it again in the richer and fuller life that will pulsate thru the entire community?

Then this attitude of the middlemen and the party politicians is interesting. The church must not meddle with business or politics or the business men and the politician will withdraw their support. Is that the case? Then let us look the situation squarely in the face.

If this is so the church is becoming a class-institution—the club of the well-to-do, who profit by existing inequalities and injustices and so worship the god of things as they are.

And the minister in such a church may talk platitudes and generalities—for such are supposedly acceptable to the god of things as they are—and certainly highly pleasing to his worshippers. But let such a minister not be so unspiritual as to touch such questions as neighborhood co-operation or international goodwill or he may be in danger of being regarded as heterodox and unpatriotic. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" So



J. S. Woodsworth

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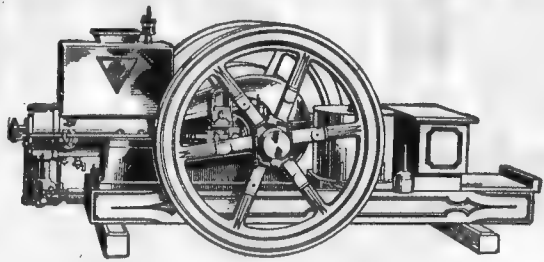
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## HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC

By GRENVILLE KLEISER



The work of the organized farmers thru their local associations in the three provinces during the past five years has developed a large number of good public speakers who are able to deal with important questions from the platform in a very able manner. One of the greatest needs in the organization today is for more young men to learn to express themselves before a gathering and to discuss the vital problems of the farmers in public. Many requests have come to The Guide for a book that will assist men and women to learn how to deliver public addresses. This book, by Kleiser, is the best one to be found on the subject. It explains the principles of vocal expression and voice culture, and instructs students in public speaking as to the best methods of emphasis and inflection.

THE AUTHOR GIVES COMPLETE RULES FOR PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC SPEECHES

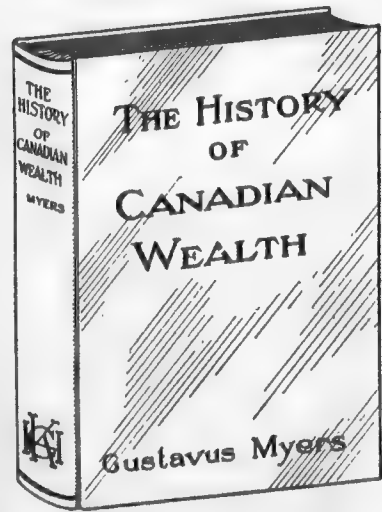
How to divide the subject, how to arrange the material and how to deliver the address. Three hundred pages of the book are devoted to choice selections from the speeches of leading orators of all ages. These are given for practice. We have sold a large number of these books and the demand is steadily increasing. The young men and women of the West who have a desire to take part in public affairs and to aid in the solution of the great problems of today cannot do better than to purchase this book and study it. It contains 533 pages of large, clear type, and is well bound in durable covers. It is an invaluable book to everyone interested in any way in public speaking. Postpaid. **\$1.40**

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## The History of Canadian Wealth

By Gustavus Myers



Without exception it can be said that this is one of the most remarkable books ever published on any Canadian question. The author spent several years in Canada studying the records of the past and present. It shows how the natural resources of Canada have been exploited for more than a hundred years by a small number of men. He exposes the system by which the foundations were laid for the fortunes of many of the wealthy families in Canada.

The story of the feudal system as it existed in the early days of Canadian history is set forth in all its baldness. The revolt against feudalism and the establishment of the rule of the fur traders and the landed oligarchy is described with fact and date and the names of the rulers. Mr. Myers proves beyond a doubt that many of our greatest Canadian fortunes were founded by graft and he names the families without fear or favor.

The era of railway rule and the appropriation of our coal, timber and public lands is exhaustively dealt with. Any person who wants to know the secret of why there are multi-millionaires in Canada and also paupers will understand it pretty clearly after reading "The History of Canadian Wealth." The book contains 337 pages, and is attractively bound in blue cloth.

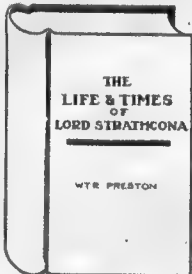
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the goldsmiths and the mob of two thousand years ago and of today.

But after all this experiment in this little conservative community was successful. The needs of the young people are being met. A co-operative organization has been called into existence. The church congregations have kept up and the community is discovering that it has a soul. All honor to the new minister!

Now that the ice has been broken let us have some further accounts of community organizations and activities. Give us the needs and failures as well as the successes and possibilities.

Editor's Note.—Is this New Ontario minister doing his duty as pastor of his church? What do readers of The Guide think on this matter and what course do they think he and his congregation should pursue in future? Letters on this subject or discussing any other questions raised in Mr. Woodsworth's articles will be welcomed for publication in The Guide.

## The Year of Plenty

Continued from Page 7

rather more than spring plowing this season. Last year the opposite was true.

Unplowed wheat stubble that was free from grass and weeds and sown without any tillage whatever yielded as much wheat, oats and barley as spring plowed land. This result, we think would not have obtained on grassy or weedy land or on soils inclined to bake. It does not happen in normal seasons. It did not obtain on flax stubble even this year.

### Tillage of the Fallow

Our fallow tests this year showed very little variation in yield. The conditions with respect to moisture were so favorable thruout most of the season that no good effect was found from early plowing, from deep plowing or from subsoiling. In fact, the last mentioned practice lessened the yield of each of the cereals, wheat, oats and barley. Even the use of thin pasture crops of oats and rape on the fallow did not materially lessen the yield. Last season this was one of the chief causes of low returns.

### Tillage of Prairie Sod

The yield of barley:—  
On spring breaking was 16 bus. 4½ lbs.  
On breaking previous Sept. 25 bus. 12½ lbs.  
“ “ Aug. 33 bus. 20 lbs.  
“ “ July 38 bus. 30 lbs.  
“ “ June 43 bus. 10 lbs.  
Wheat on spring breaking yielded 24 bus. 15 lbs.  
On breaking previous Sept. 23 bus. 4 lbs.  
“ “ Aug. 28 bus. 8 lbs.  
“ “ July 33 bus. 37 lbs.  
“ “ June 37 bus. 1 lb.

Ordinarily fall breaking and spring breaking result in partial failure, even when well done. These yields represent the relative values of breaking at different times, but are more favorable to late work than they would be in normal years.

### The Use of Fertilizers

In this project which comprised the testing of twenty-one different fertilizers or combinations of fertilizers on each of six crops some interesting observations have been made, but no conclusive results should be drawn from one season's work. Farm yard manure plowed under in the fallow returned a considerable increase even on our rich, practically virgin soil. An application of 10 tons per acre increased the yield of hay 465 lbs., of alfalfa 635 lbs., of wheat 3 bushels, of turnips 3500 lbs., of potatoes 79 bushels 46 lbs., and of corn 7400 lbs. per acre.

The use of sodium nitrate increased the yield of hay, alfalfa and wheat. Acid phosphate produced a crop slightly earlier and a little heavier than where no fertilizer was used. Potash fertilizers did not seem to effect the yield. None of the commercial fertilizers produced sufficient increase to pay the cost of the fertilizers even without charging against them the cost of applying them to the land.

### The Choice of Crops

In the choice of crop work nearly 600 varieties of crops were under observation. There is little to report that should change or modify our past impressions regarding the suitability of different sorts. Among wheats "Marquis" and "Red Fife" were again among the heaviest yielders. A new white wheat developed by Mr. Taylor of Saskatoon and called "Taylor's Wonder" yielded more than any other. "Victory" was again at the top in oats, with "Banner" a close rival. "O.A.C. Barley" and "Manchurian" were among

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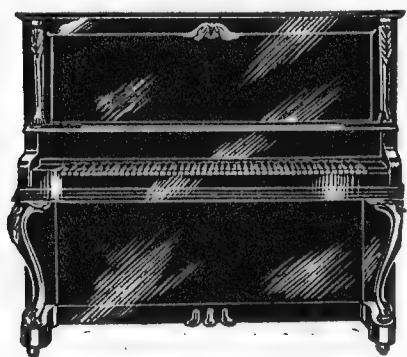


the best barleys. "White Hulless" barley, an early sort often used for hay, showed up better than it has ever done before. As this is written the yields of the hay crops, alfalfa, roots, potatoes and corn are not available.

Two points that interested us very much, because they were unusual, were the splendid corn yield after two spring frosts, and the serious damage to winter rye which was frosted when in the blossom stage. Corn produced a heavier yield, even in the face of these disadvantages, than we have had heretofore. This was due chiefly to an abundant moisture supply and to a very warm August. Winter rye produced 10 to 12 bushels per acre where 35 would ordinarily have been harvested.

The potato crop recovered after two severe frosts, but did not yield heavily. Our returns varied with the conditions from 125 bushels to over 300 bushels per acre.

Sweet clover produced over 5 tons per acre of forage and at the rate of 10 bushels of seed per acre.



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Alfalfa gave a poor first crop, but a good second one. The seed was poor owing to the favorable rainfall.

In the rates of seeding trial wheat one bushel per acre returned larger yields than any thicker seeding, and the results with barley and oats were inconclusive. Oats and barley planted on the 20th of May yielded more than any earlier seeding. The plantings of wheat on different dates gave no conclusive data.

Our work during the past year again emphasizes the fact that the climatic conditions, so essential to large and profitable crops, vary from season to season within very wide extremes. The excellent crop just harvested was several times in serious danger from winds, drought and frost. It seems clearer and clearer the more we study the situation that our agriculture needs diversification both in crops and in livestock so that when extreme conditions come we shall have neither "hard times" nor short lived prosperity, but a safer, surer average return and with it better economic and social conditions.

## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

your backbone that the politicians praise so much. Remember, "While cannon balls may aid the cause, thoughts are weapons stronger." Must we allow the wealth of the country, the proceeds of our toil, to be lavished upon the privileged few without putting forth any effort to protect ourselves?

Since writing the above I have just read a report of the royal commission in the Union of South Africa for last year, which stated that the farmers there borrow money from the government at 3 and 3½ per cent., under a sinking fund system of an average of forty years. Then I think it is only 1 per cent. the government of Great Britain charge the Irish farmers for money to buy out their land. Farmers, I appeal to you. Do not allow yourselves to be humbugged by any scheme of forming yourselves into associations to secure cheap money, thus relieving the government of any responsibility in order that they might reserve the resources and credit of the country to be lavished by the millions upon railroad companies. Do not leave questions as important as this to any executive of farmers' organizations. At your convention tell them exactly what you want so that they may go to the government with a definite proposition. We do not want an executive to tell us we have not the intelligence to know what we want, or government either. The proper way is for the executive to take our resolutions to the government at the close of every convention and tell them this is a mandate from the people, and ask for a reply to be given at a fixed date and that date be as early as possible, and the report be published in The Guide. Then if the report is not satisfactory a convention could be called for the purpose of considering independent political action. Remember our object, "Organization, Education, Legislation." We have the organization, also the education—the proof is we are asking for the things we want. The vital question now is how can we secure the legislation we are asking for? Farmers, it is your duty—each one of you—to see we get a square deal. Do not shirk it.

WM. R. BALL.

Deer Mound P.O., Alta.

### HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of August 11 I noticed a very good article by Benjamin Stocks, Kindersley, re hail insurance. It is generally admitted that the Provincial Hail Insurance is the best and cheapest insurance we have ever had. Would it not be wise to retain this and in addition to allow farmers to buy more insurance at the same or even a little higher rate of premium? The trouble is we have not gone far enough. Five dollars per acre is not enough insurance, and I think a large portion of the farmers would be glad to get another five dollars per acre or more, and pay a rate of premium sufficiently large to meet the losses each year.

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INDEPENDENT AND UNRESTRICTED

1040 Buyers operating under our Track Buyer's License in the Three Prairie Provinces

WANTED FOR EXPORT!

10,000,000 BUSHEL OATS      5,000,000 BUSHEL BARLEY

WIRE US FOR HIGHEST BIDS IN THE MARKET

705 UNION TRUST BUILDING, WINNIPEG

## Farmers and Grain Shippers

Save a week on outturns and settlements by shipping your grain to

**Interior Elevator, St. Boniface**

"The Terminal Elevator for Winnipeg," which gives you the advantage of American as well as Local and Eastern Markets.

You can make your shipments through any Grain Firm.

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Ship us BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, HIDES, WOOL, DRESSED MEATS, WOOD and HAY, anything you produce. We pay the highest cash prices (without middleman's profits). There is a special demand for Butter, Eggs and Poultry of all kinds. We have just received a car of winter apples, including Spies, Baldwins, Starks and Bottle Greenings. These apples are extra good value, ranging from \$3.50 to \$4.75 per bbl. f.o.b. Winnipeg. This car will only last a few days at these prices; you should order at once so as not to be disappointed.

WE HANDLE LIVESTOCK IN CARLOTS ON A COMMISSION BASIS

**Farmers' & Gardeners' Produce Exchange Ltd.**

Successors to The Central Farmers' Market Association Limited  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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For Shipment Direct from Fisherman to Farmer

Jackfish, per lb.	\$0.03
Pickeral, per lb.	.06
Whitefish, per lb.	.07
Haddies, 15 lb. boxes	1.50
Bloaters, 25 lb. boxes	1.75

SPECIAL—Pickeral, cleaned and skinned, heads and tails off, all ready for the pan, 20-pound lots, \$2.50

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MAIL YOUR ORDER TODAY. TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER.

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We aim to give satisfaction in the handling and selling of your grain. A trial will convince you.

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GRAIN DEALERS TRACK BUYERS  
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WINNIPEG

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## DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Spring Chickens, per lb.	17c
Fowl, per lb.	13c
Turkeys, per lb.	19c
Ducks, per lb.	14c
Geese, per lb.	14c

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. MUST BE DRY PICKED

We are Butchers and need High Grade Poultry for our home trade. Send only good plump birds. Money sent same day Poultry is received.

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595 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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### RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$669.00
A. M. Meadows, Tees, Alta.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Still, Bow Island, Alta.	50.00

Total .....\$724.00

### CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Still, Bow Island, Alta. \$25.00

"Does Wilkins own his house or does he rent it?" inquired one neighbor of another.

"Rents it," was the decided response.

"How do you know?"

"He strikes matches on the paint."

There is a species of sentry groups employed near the trenches. These are called "listening patrols," and their duties are to be always on the alert and give timely warning of any attempted attack. One night an officer on his rounds inspected a listening patrol stationed in an empty farm. He asked, "Who are you?"

The reply was, "Listenin' patrol, sir."

"What are your duties?"

"We listen for the hen cacklin', and then we pinches the egg, sir."



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 20, 1915)

Wheat—The market for the week ending Saturday, November 20, showed a net loss of 4½ cents on the November option and 5½ cents on unloaded 1 Northern. The May option, however, declined just 2½ cents, thereby making the options for November and May identical at the close of the market—\$1.01. The values tended downward from the start and followed on practically a steady decline all week. Export sales and receipts continue heavy. It is said that the Argentine and Australian crop prospects are reported very favorable. This may have had a little to do with the bearish sentiment at times shown on our market. The crops in these countries are nearing maturity and will be placed on the world's markets in the near future. The demand for grain for exporting remains excellent. Firms in importing countries have allowed their stocks to run low on the expectation of good crops on the American continent and the opening of the Dardanelles, thus allowing considerable Russian wheat to come on the European markets. The expectation in connection with the Dardanelles was not realized; the Canadian wheat was of excellent quality and has therefore been in good demand. There is no doubt that a larger export business would be done if the freight rates were more reasonable. The demand for grades other than 1 Northern has been good, the spreads on tough and rejected under the straight grade having narrowed up considerably. Today tough 1 Northern is selling at just 3½ cents under straight 1 Northern, whereas at the beginning of the month it was 7½ cents under. The rejected is selling at 5½ cents under straight 1 Northern. On account of the good demand for unloaded wheat, 1 Northern in that position is selling for 3 cents per bushel over 1 Northern on track today, the price being \$1.01½ for unloaded, this being a premium of ½ cent over the November and track 1 Northern wheat selling at 98½ cents, being a premium of 2 cents over the December price.

Oats—Have been fairly steady during the past week, the net decline on the November option being ½ cent. The premium, however, has been reduced from 1 cent per bushel over the December for unloaded 2 C.W. oats to ½ cent over at the time of writing. December oats have declined ½ cent and May ½ cent. The demand for all grades has been fair. 3 C.W. and Extra 1 Feeds have not been inquired for so freely as other grades, resulting in a little heavier decline on this class of oats.

Barley—Suffered a serious set-back during the past week. Owing to the absolute collapse of all demand for unloaded barley during the early part of the period, there were no quotations for unloaded barley on the 15th and 16th and the option declined from 70 cents on the 13th to 63½ cents on the 16th. However, considerable reaction was shown during the latter part of the week and unloaded 3 C.W. barley can be sold today at ½ cent over the November option or 66½ cents. The net loss therefore is 3½ cents. The demand for all grades is fair.

Flax—Shows a net loss on cash of 4½ cents for the week. The amount of trading in this particular grain has been small, the demand having fallen off considerably in the past week. For a time we saw a revival in flax interests on account of crushers coming to us for the grain. During the past few months they have been buying the major portion of their requirements in South American markets. However, we do not look for any startling decline in this grain on account of the comparatively small crop harvested.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Nov.	Dec.	May
Nov. 16	104½	98½	102½
Nov. 17	103	97½	102
Nov. 18	104½	98½	103
Nov. 19	103½	97½	102½
Nov. 20	101	96½	101
Nov. 22	101½	96½	101½
Week ago	105½	99½	103½
Year ago	120½	117½	122½
Oats—			
Nov. 16	41½	37½	39½
Nov. 17	40½	37	39
Nov. 18	41½	37½	39½
Nov. 19	41½	37½	39½
Nov. 20	40½	37½	39½
Nov. 22	40½	37½	39½
Week ago	41½	37½	39½
Year ago	55½	54½	57½
Flax—			
Nov. 16	189	186½	192
Nov. 17	189	186½	190½
Nov. 18	186½	184½	189
Nov. 19	183	182½	185½
Nov. 20	182½	182	185½
Nov. 22	181½	180½	185½
Week ago	187½	184½	190
Year ago	130	125	131½

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Nov. 20)

No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars	\$1.06½
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, choice	1.07
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, Marquis	1.09
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.02½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	96

No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	96½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	94½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	97½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	94½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, choice	97½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	95½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	96½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	95½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	95
No. 3 white oats, 10 cars	35
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	34
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	34½
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	33½
Sample grade oats, 1 car	33
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	34½
No. 3 white oats, 6,000 bu.	35
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, bin burnt	34
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars	34½
Sample grade oats, 1 car	33½
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars, wild oats, bar.	33½
No. 2 rye, 3 cars	93
No. 2 rye, 4 cars	93½
Sample grade rye, 1 car	93
No. 3 rye, 2 cars	91
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	60
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, hot	56
No. 4 barley, 1 car, bin burnt	58½
Sample barley, 10 cars	59
Sample barley, 5 cars	60
Sample barley, 1 car, f.o.b.	61
No. 1 flax, 648 bu., to arrive	2.01½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.00
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.94½

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, Nov. 20—	
Spot Wheats	
No. 1 Hard Winter	\$1.65½
Walla Walla	Exhausted
Rosafé	1.64½
No. 2 Manitoba	1.63
No. 3 Manitoba	1.61½
No. 1 Northern, Duluth	1.71½
Future Parcels	
No. 1 Man., Nov-Dec. delivery	1.56½

No. 1 Man., Dec.-Jan. delivery	1.56½
No. 1 Man., Nov. delivery, London	1.58½
No. 1 Man., Dec. delivery, London	1.57½
No. 1 Man., Dec.-Jan. delivery, London	1.56½

Note.—These cable quotations have been translated into dollars per bushel at the rate of \$4.69 exchange; this varies from day to day, but Broomhall's decline to commit themselves to a rate at present. Of special interest is the price for future deliveries.—Manitoba Free Press.

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, November 19, 1915.—

This Year	Last Year
1 hard	84,399.50
1 Nor.	8,096,743.20
2 Nor.	2,607,062.10
3 Nor.	2,920,594.10
No. 4	1,395,173.10
Others	2,828,200.40

This week	17,932,173.20	This week	5,907,878.00
Last week	18,231,048.50	Last week	8,116,064.30

Decrease	298,875.30	Decrease	2,208,186.30
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Oats	Flaxseed
1 C.W.	51,374.24
2 C.W.	1,530,765.33
3 C.W.	775,500.31
Ex. 1 Fd.	154,016.25
Others	1,391,654.04

This week	3,903,262.15	This week	2,173,823.02
Last week	4,013,561.13	Last week	1,744,830.28

Decrease	110,298.32	Increase	428,992.08
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Barley	Flaxseed
3 C.W.	203,602.21
4 C.W.	135,350.02
Rej.	39,663.24
Others	28,486.08

This week	557,764.04	This week	529,985.28
Last week	531,577.29	Last week	450,117.29

Increase	26,186.23	Increase	79,867.55
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Last year's total	299,068.02	Last year's total	1,116,132.11
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SHIPMENTS	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1915 (lake)	10,521,092	2,813,683	276,176	80,727
(rail)	115,500	45,491	6,060	1,976
1914 (lake)	3,905,380	339,012	106,761	176,025
(rail)	76,000	37,412		

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Week ending November 19, 1915—			

Ft. William and Pt.			
Arthur Ter.	17,932,175	3,903,262	557,764

In vessels in Can.			
Ter. Harbors	5,732,040	2,734,805	339,321

Total	23,655,115	6,638,067	897,085
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At Buffalo and Duluth			
	3,811,962	370,379	120,000

Total this week	27,467,077	7,008,446	1,017,085
Total last week	27,823,560	6,189,394	825,738
Total last year	16,489,934	4,865,329	777,181

## The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Larger receipts than expected brought about a decided fall today in the price of hogs, as a liberal unsold supply had been left over last night. Most of the cattle, sheep and lambs that arrived were consigned to killers direct.

Calgary, Nov. 20.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited reports that last week's Alberta stockyards receipts were 463 horses, 1,526 cattle,

## WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Nov. 20, were:—		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.01	\$1.03½
2 Nor. wheat	.98½	1.00
3 Nor. wheat	.94½	.96
3 white oats		.35
Barley	54½-66	60-63
Flax, No. 1	1.82½	2.02½
Futures—		
Dec. wheat	.96½	.98½
May wheat	1.01	1.01½

1,432 hogs and 425 sheep. This week's receipts were 340 horses, 1,874 cattle, 2,141 hogs and 145 sheep. Outward shipments—Six cars of cattle to Seattle, three to Toronto, two to Vancouver, four to Moose Jaw; six cars of hogs to Moose Jaw, six to Toronto, two to New Westminster, one to Victoria.

Cattle—The feature of this week's market was steadiness. Both fat and stocker cattle held their own. Top for steers \$8.10, also \$5.75 to \$5.85 caught the medium to good cattle; \$5.10 for top cows and \$5.50 for top heifers. Stock cattle sold well with a keen demand for the good kinds. Calves and young stock are in great request among ranchers from the south and ready turnovers were made.

Hogs—Select hogs sold up to \$8.25 with heavier receipts. There were a number of stocker hogs sold at from \$7.75 to \$8.00.

Note—Bills of sale, signed by the owners, giving brands and descriptions of all cattle shipped, must accompany consignments.

Winnipeg, Nov. 22.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week were as follows: Cattle, 5,379; calves, 321; hogs, 4,750; and sheep, 852.

Cattle were more plentiful last week and, being mostly of the plain sorts, the market was very dull indeed. Prices were off from 15 to 25 cents. Steer stuff sold from \$5.50 to \$5.90, with very little over \$6.00. Best killer cows sell around 5 cents with best fat heifers \$5.25 to \$5.50. Best feeders are selling from \$5.30 to \$5.60. Southern and Eastern markets are very congested and lower so that the outlook for higher prices is not particularly promising.

Hogs are still high. There is a general scarcity of bacon hogs both East and West and packers in order to supply their needs are paying extra good prices here now. Select hogs are worth from \$8.75 to \$9.35 with sows \$8.00 to \$7.00.

There was a small run of sheep and lambs last week, but altho prices were steady the feeling is weak. Choice lambs sold for \$8.75. Best sheep \$6.50.

## Country Produce

REGINA PRODUCE—The market is just now over supplied for local demand with chicken and fowl and the prices are depressed. Dressed hogs (100 to 150 pounds) are worth 11 cents and heavier weights 10 cents per pound.

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Light dressed hogs are worth 12 cents per pound, beef 8 to 10 cents, veal 10 to 12 cents, mutton 15 to 16 cents and bacon 15 cents per pound.

CALGARY PRODUCE—The produce department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., Stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that dairy butter is scarce and prices are firm. New laid eggs are coming in slowly and the price is likely to rise. Potatoes are firmer altho sales are slow. There is a fair trade for live poultry. Dressed hogs are more plentiful and prices are likely to ease off. Light hogs are 11 to 11½ cents per pound and heavier weights 9 to 10 cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: Prices quoted are all f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—There is a slightly stronger tone in the market for butter this week, but offerings from the country are very small. Fancy dairy butter is worth 24 to 26 cents per pound. No. 1 dairy butter is 22 to 23 cents per pound, and good round lots 20 to 22 cents per pound.

Eggs—The quality of shipments is very poor. Strictly new laid eggs are easily worth 35 cents per dozen, but ordinary shipments subject to candling are not worth more than 25 cents per dozen.

Potatoes—There is a firmer tone in the potato market this week, but most householders have bought in supplies to last some time, and with so few changing hands dealers are not raising their prices this week. Potatoes are worth 50 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream—There is a raise in cream prices again this week. Supplies are short. Sweet cream delivered is worth 38 cents per pound of butterfat; sour cream is 33 cents per pound of butterfat delivered, and milk is still \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

## Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from November 16 to November 22 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.
Nov. 16	104½	101½	97½	92½	85	78½	73½	41½	39½	39½	38	37½	63	59	53	52	189	186	..	..
17	103	100½	96	91	83½	78½	73½	40½	37½	37½	36½	..	63	59	53	52	189	186	..	..
18	104½	102	97½	92½	85	78½	73½	41	39	38	..	..	65	60	53½	53	186½	183½	..	..
19	103	100½	96	91½	84½	79½	74½	41½	39½	39½	38½	..	65½	61	54	54	182½	179½	..	..
20	101	98½	94½	89½	83	78	72	..	..	..	..	..	66	61	55	54½	182½	179½	..	..
22	101	99	94	89	83	76½	..	39	36	36	35	..	66	61	55	54½	181	178	..	..
Week ago	105½	102½	97½	92½	85	..	..	41½	40½	40½	39½	..	..	..	..	..	187	184	..	..
Year ago	120	117½	112½	108½	103	98½	94	55½	52½	52½	52	51½	..	64	62	61	130	..	..	..

## THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	Nov. 22	Year Ago	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 20		Nov. 22	Year Ago	Nov. 19	Nov. 19	Nov. 19	Nov. 19
Cattle	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers	6 25-6 50	5 75-6 00	7 75-8 60	5 75-6 10	8 35-10 25	7 00-9 00	Fancy dairy	24c-26c	23c	35c	32c	30c	30c
Best butcher steers and heifers	6 00-6 25	5 50-5 75	7 50-7 75	5 25-5 75	5 90-10 25	4 00-7 75	No. 1 dairy	22c-23c	20c	27½c-30c	30c	29c	26c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5 40-5 75	5 00-5 25	7 00-7 50	4 75-5 10	5 90-10 25	4 00-7 75	Good round lots	20c-22c	16c-17c	25c	27½c	25c	25c
Best fat cows	5 00-5 25	4 75-5 00	6 00-6 25	4 75-5 10	2 75-8 25	4 00-6 00	Eggs (per doz.)						
Medium cows	4 25-4 75	4 00-4 25	5 50-6 00	4 00-4 50	2 75-8 25	4 00-6 00	Subject to candling	25c	22c	45c	35c	35c	28c
Common cows	3 50-4 00	3 00-3 25	4 50-5 00	4 00-4 50	2 75-8 25	4 00-6 00	Potatoes			(New Laid)	(New Laid)	(New Laid)	(New Laid)
Choice heifers	5 40-5 60	5 00-5 25	7 15-7 50	5 00-5 25	4 00-6 00	4 00-6 00	In sacks, per bushel, new	50c	55c-60c	55c	45c	6½c	45c
Best bulls	4 00-4 50	4 50-4 75	6 00-6 50	3 00-4 00	4 00-6 00	4 00-6 00	Milk and Cream						
Common and medium bulls		3 75-4 00	5 50-6 00		4 00-6 00	3 50-5 50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	38c	35c	30c-32c	33c-35c		
Best feeding steers	5 50-5 75	4 75-5 25	6 25-6 85	5 00-5 75	4 25-7 00	3 50-4 00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	33c	28c	26c-28c	27c-29c	31c	
Best stocker steers	4 75-5 00	4 25-4 50	6 00-6 50		4 00-6 25	4 00-6 25	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.50	\$2.10	53¢ per lb. of butter-fat	\$2.60		
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$75	\$55-\$65	\$75-\$100	\$60-\$75			Live Poultry						
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$35-\$45	\$45-\$80	\$55-\$80			Spring chickens	13c	14c	13c	40c each	10c	
Hogs							Fowl	9c-10c	12c	10c	40c	8c	
Choice hogs	\$8.75-\$8.85	\$8.75	\$9.15-\$9.25	\$8.25	\$5.90-\$6.75	\$5.80-\$6.15	Ducks	11c	10c	10c	50c	8c	
Heavy sows	\$6.00-\$7.00	\$5.75					Geese	10c		11c	\$1.00		
Stags	\$4.50	\$4.00					Turkeys	15c	12c-15c	16c	\$1.50	15c	
Sheep and Lambs							Hay (per ton)						
Choice lambs	\$8.50	\$6.50-\$7.00	\$8.50-\$9.25		\$6.50-\$8.80	\$8.00-\$8.25	No. 1 Red Top	\$14	\$12		\$18	\$13	\$12.00
Best killing sheep	\$6.50	\$5.00-\$5.50	\$6.00-\$6.65		\$5.70-\$6.25	\$4.50-\$6.75	No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$10	\$9	\$11		
							No. 1 Timothy	\$16	\$18	\$14	\$11		
							No. 1 Midland	\$11	\$7-\$9			\$12-\$13	



## MILKING SHORTHORNS and BERKSHIRE HOGS

D. W. WARNER & SONS, Edmonton and Tofield, Alta.

Pure-bred Milking Shorthorns. A few young bulls from the best Canadian and American stock, from which we have been breeding successfully for over thirty years. All our stock has been carefully selected for both milk and beef. Herd bulls "Dakota Chief" and "Braemar Mackay" (dam "Lady MacKay II," Sedgwick Demonstration Farm).

Registered Berkshire Hogs. We have a number of choice young Berkshire boars and sows from our well-known prolific strain, long bacon type, all from large healthy litters. This is an exceptional opportunity to get into pure-bred hogs before prices rise, as there is certain to be a big demand for breeding stock this fall. Pedigrees guaranteed.

Prices Reasonable. For further particulars call or write—

GOLD BAR STOCK FARM BEAVER MEADOWS STOCK FARM SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM  
H. D. Warner, Manager A. C. Dodds, Manager J. B. Warner, Manager  
Drawer 399, Edmonton Box 82, Tofield, Box 136, Tofield  
D. W. WARNER, EDMONTON, ALTA., General Manager

## PERCHERONS

THE BREED BEST  
ADAPTED TO CANADA

No more imported animals until after the war is over. Native bred stallions and mares are now coming into their own. Buy a team of pure bred Percheron mares safe in foal and get started right. It pays to breed the best.

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### FORD'S GREAT CANADIAN PLAN

A \$200 Farm Tractor and Profit to Makers

J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, recently interviewed Henry Ford, the automobile genius, who shares his profits with his employees. Among other things Mr. Macdonald says:—

Our talk then swung to a new industry for Canada which Mr. Ford has had in his mind for many months—a new Canadian tractor factory, which he frankly hopes to make the greatest undertaking of his life. He spoke about it to me in April last. Had it not been for the war it would now be well under way.

"The plans are all perfected," he told me today. "The capital is ready. The plant in every particular will be Canadian and will be complete. Thousands of Canadians will be employed under conditions that will make them sharers in all profits and real partners in business. In the company will be no stockholders, not one, and no Wall Street magnates can ever flip up values today or bear them down tomorrow. Under such conditions a tractor, doing the work of six horses at a cost of less than one, can be sold for two hundred dollars, and every profit and advantage will go to those who make it and use it and enjoy its benefits. In the best sense it will be a Canadian industry, built up by Canadians

for the advantage of Canada. That is the kind of thing I want most of all to do."

Last spring Mr. Ford explained to me his new tractor, and after watching it tested in the fields and on the roads, I was certain it would work a revolution in agriculture and in industry enterprises. I am today just as certain that Ford will do this great thing in Canada on a great scale. "And for every motor car we shall need at least twenty tractors—and not one policeman."

### DIXON IN SASKATCHEWAN

On his return from the Rainy River district, where he is delivering a series of lectures, F. J. Dixon, M.P.P., will leave for a short trip in Saskatchewan. Mr. Dixon's dates and subjects in that province are:—Wilmar, Nov. 29, "Democracy in the Making;" Arcola, Nov. 30, "The New Democracy;" Percy, Dec. 1, "The Initiative and Referendum;" Carlyle, Dec. 2, "The Tariff;" Kisbey, Dec. 3, "The Single Tax."

Anyone wishing further information about these meetings can secure the same from Dr. G. A. McDonald, of Arcola.

### CLYDESDALES SOLD

R. H. Taber, of Condie, Sask., has sold two Clyde colts to the Saskatchewan Agricultural College. They will be used in demonstration work in connection with the extension work of the college.

### SASKATCHEWAN SHEEP AND SWINE SALE

The combination sale of sheep and swine held at Regina on October 27, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' associations, was an unqualified success. The sale, constituting, as it did, the fifth annual sale of sheep and the third annual sale of swine, attracted buyers from the three western provinces, and the keen demand, coupled with the high average quality of the stock forward, made for spirited competition in the auction ring, which, in turn, reflected the state of the market for both mutton and wool and the ever increasing appreciation of this class of stock by western farmers.

It was interesting to note that the first nine rams sold brought a total of \$366.00, or an average of \$40.66 each. Purebred sheep of all classes averaged \$32.00 as compared with \$21.50 last year, the average price and the number sold for the past three years running as follows:

	No. of Entries	No. Sold	Average Price
1913	70	62	\$20.00
1914	74	56	21.50
1915	60	60	31.00

This is by far the most successful sheep sale yet held since their inauguration in 1910. The highest price paid was \$66.00 for an Oxford Down shearing ram from the pens of Follett Bros., Duval, whilst a lamb from the same flock realized \$52.00. The second highest price of the day, \$62.00, was paid for an offering from A. A. Titus, Napinka, Manitoba, who generously donated this amount to the Red Cross Society.

Other contributors were: G. A. Logan, Tuxford; A. B. Potter, Langbank; J. Mackie, Piapot; F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; E. E. Baynton, Maple Creek; Olaf Berg, Loreburn; D. C. Jones, Bangor; C. Innes and Sons, Innes; J. R. Hume, Souris, Man.; W. Busby, Tregarva; Max Schnitter, Nutana; H. F. Prockter, Fenwood, and G. W. Brown, Regina.

The prices obtained at the swine sale, whilst not reaching the high level maintained in the sheep ring, were yet eminently satisfactory, sows averaging \$21.00 and boars \$25.00. As a whole the quality of the animals forward was exceptionally high and some extra good breeding stock was distributed. Besides the above the Live-stock Branch have orders for 2,200 head of grade ewes. Sheep are in great demand thru the west at this time. Hogs did not sell for much more than their value as pork, but this cannot be wondered at considering the severe blow which hog raising received last year owing to the shortage and high price of feed. There is very good money in hogs at present prices and farmers will go into the business of raising them again, but the natural reluctance which is being exhibited at the present time is a help rather than a hindrance to the swine industry. Breeders are holding to their breeding stock and they are confident that good prospects for future business are assured.

### NEW LIVESTOCK REGULATIONS

Premier Scott, in Regina, on November 12, announced the personnel of the commission to inquire into livestock and livestock products in the province of Saskatchewan. Hon. W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatoon, is chairman of the commission and associated with him will be Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for the province; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Calgary; Dr. O. D. Skelton, Queen's University, Kingston; James D. McGregor, Brandon, one of the best known stockmen in the west; and W. A. Wilson, dairy commissioner for Saskatchewan. Mr. Wilson will be secretary to the commission.

The scope of the commission is an extensive one and its duties will be to examine and report on all matters concerning the handling, marketing and sale or disposal of livestock and livestock products of Saskatchewan and to recommend such steps as may be deemed practicable to remedy any evils which may be found to exist.

For a number of years the farmers of the province, following the advice of agricultural specialists, have gone into mixed farming, and have made the first steps in the development of the livestock industry as an aid to wheat growing. Conditions have been quite favorable up to the present time, but not sufficiently to warrant livestock men branching out as they desired. Much is hoped of the commission as the livestock industry has jumped from obscurity within the past five years and is now established firmly in the province. The result was a request from the government for full data concerning the possibilities and further development of the livestock industry, which has given rise to the appointment of this commission.

### BRETT'S LIVESTOCK SALE

Just three years ago the dispersion sale of the Golden West herd of Shorthorns and Clydesdale stud made history in the annals of the western livestock trade. Since that time P. M. Brett has been gathering about himself the best animals in breeding and individual merit that could be obtained and he now has made arrangements to hold a combination sale of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, and sheep in Calgary on December 16. All this stock has been selected for breeding purposes by an expert breeder. Altogether there will be about one hundred head offered, being about equal numbers of horses and cattle. Terms are to be half cash. Catalogues are being prepared giving the breeding of the animals and these will be sent to those applying for them.

### MANTOBA STALLION ENROLLMENT

With the appointment of Dr. S. A. Cox, of Brandon, and Dr. W. A. Shoults, of Winnipeg, both veterinarians, as examiners of pure-bred stallions, the enrollment of animals will commence very shortly. Under the act no charge for service can be made for grade stallions, but the authorities realize this is too rigid, and the act will probably be changed. The reports of the examiners on the pure-bred stock will be received by a board composed of Dr. C. D. McGillivray, Dominion veterinarian; G. H. Greig, livestock commissioner; and A. J.

McMillan, deputy minister of agriculture, who will pass on the soundness and physical condition of the animals. Stallions with satisfactory reports and qualifying pedigrees will be enrolled.

### REGINA WINTER FAIR

Regina Winter Fair will be held on March 14 to 17, 1916. This fixture was not held last year on account of the fact that the buildings were occupied by the military. An arrangement has been come to this year with the military authorities by which the large arena and sufficient stabling accommodation for the exhibits will be available. The exhibition association is offering \$6,000 in prizes and a good show is expected.

### R. C. HENDERS' SALE

A dispersion sale of splendid quality pure-bred Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berkshires will be held on the farm of R. C. Henders, Culross, Man., on Friday, December 3. The farm has been disposed of and every animal will be sold without reserve. Further particulars will be given next week.

### CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA

Messrs. William Wisely and Sons Ltd., Bon Accord Stud, Aberdeen, have sold and are shipping this week to R. Armstrong, Kinburn, Ont., two Clydesdale stallions, which are fitted to be useful sires in Canada. One is a colt rising three years old, got by the unbeaten champion "Everlasting" (11331), out of a mare by the H. and A. S. champion horse "Prince Thomas" (10262), with gr., dam by the £700 horse "Garnet Cross" (1662), which made that money at public auction 31 years ago. This is a young horse bred on lines which have produced some of the most noted prize-winners of recent years, and in his weight and substance he resembles the best draught horse characteristics of the Clydesdale breed. The other horse shipped is a four-year-old got by the well-bred stallion "Montrave Rouser" (14772), and out of a mare by the Glasgow and Northumberland premium horse "Blackband" (11623). This is a horse of the real Canadian type, thick and deep, with plenty of pith.—The Scottish Farmer.

### WATCH YOUR RADIATOR

With winter weather now the rule, watch the radiator of your automobile. The safest way to prevent freezing with its attendant bursting of pipes and cylinder jackets is to drain the radiator every time the engine is not to be used for any length of time. Run the engine a little while after the water is drained out to dry up the moisture which still remains. If an anti-freezing mixture is used, the most common of which contain glycerine or alcohol, be sure that the right proportion of each to water is always contained in the mixture. Glycerine, owing to the demands of the war, is comparatively expensive this year, so that probably alcohol will be more commonly used. Alcohol evaporates readily, so that special care must be taken to ensure the proper proportion being always present in the mixture.



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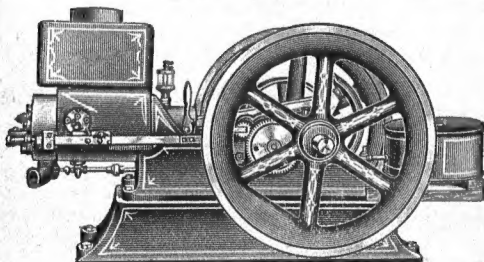
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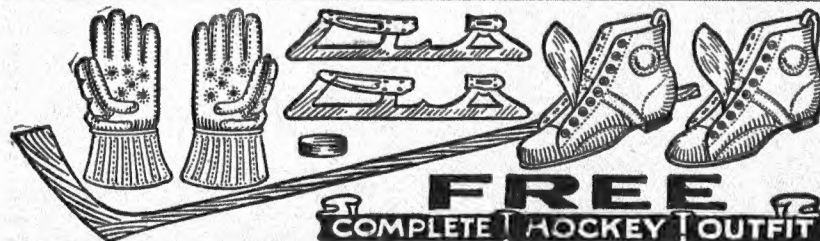
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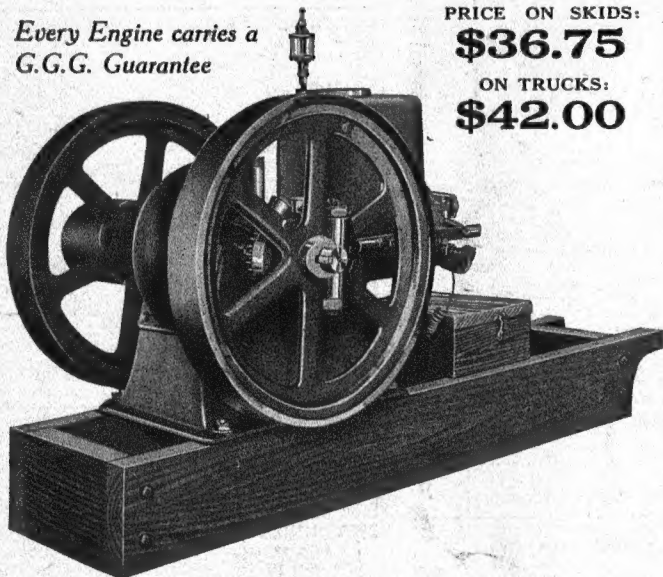
# What can you not do with Engine Power?

During the winter months, when work is not rushing, is the time to provide ways and means for saving labor in all departments on the farm—in the house as well as outside or around the barn.

Get a G.G.G. Grain Grinder--run it with a G.G.G. Gasoline Engine  
 Get a G.G.G. Wood Saw----run it with a G.G.G. Gasoline Engine  
 Get a G.G.G. Fanning Mill--run it with a G.G.G. Gasoline Engine  
 Get a G.G.G. Washer -- --run it with a G.G.G. Gasoline Engine  
 - - - And you can find many other uses for a Standard Well Built Engine

You may know of lower priced gasoline engines than ours, but there are no better values.

Every Engine carries a  
G.G.G. Guarantee



This 1 1/2 H.P. Gasoline Engine will run the washing machine, cream separator, etc. You can get whatever size you want for light or heavy work.

PRICE ON SKIDS:

**\$36.75**

ON TRUCKS:

**\$42.00**

## Power Washing

Have you studied the possibilities of mechanical power as an aid to the women folk? They need labor saving machines.

The washer, the cream separator, the churn or the pump may be run by a small engine. Hitch them up this winter. You also can get a G.G.G. hand washing machine. Write for full particulars.

Get a G.G.G. Meadows' Family Power Washer now and the women folk will be able to handle it with a small engine before rush work starts in the spring.



**BELTING** Write us when you need new belting for any of your outfits. Quality good and prices right.

## Harness and Blankets

This season we are carrying a full line of heavy and light harness. Extra values in horse blankets. Write for particulars and prices.

## Sloop Sleighs

Your equipment for teaming is not expensive when you get a G.G.G. Sloop Sleigh. They are made from selected wood, have steel or cast steel shoes and are built for carrying heavy loads; 2 or 2 1/2 inch runners. Prices

**\$25 to \$27**

## Wagons and Wagon Boxes

If you have no snow in your locality you may need another wagon to finish teaming. You can't get better value than the G.G.G. Abingdon. Prices, complete with double box,

**\$84 \$88.20 \$90.30**

Extra boxes always ready for prompt shipment.

## GRAIN INFORMATION

Farmers who are holding grain in store at the Terminals and those whose grain arrives at the Terminals before the close of navigation should not overlook the fact that for wheat actually in store at the Lake Front the price is now, and most likely will continue to be right up to the time boats quit running on the Lakes, about 5 or 6 cents above the December delivered price.

**The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.**

Branches at  
REGINA, SASK  
CALGARY, ALTA  
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at  
NEW WESTMINSTER  
British Columbia